FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JUNE 25, 1860. [NO. 2247.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE BIBLICAL RECORDER.

WAKE FOREST COMMENCEMENT.

The following was the order for Monday and Tuesday evenings:

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1860.

(Speakers chosen from the Freshman Class.

D. C. McGugan, Robeson county.—"America."—*Phillips.*

J. Q. Etheridge, Elizabeth City.—"A Vindication from Guilt."—*Emmett.*

J. P. Rogers, Wake county.—"The Destiny of America."—*Story.*

G. R. French, Wilmington.—"Rienzi's Address."—*Mitford.*

W. C. Nowell, Wake county.—"Political Conservatism."—*Spencer.*

Jesse T. Ellington, Johnston county.—"The Closing Year."—*Prentice.*

S. R. Horne, Johnston county.—"My Country, mayest Thou yet be Free."—*C. M. Clay.*

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1860.

(Speakers selected from the Sophomore Class.)

William Brunt, Davie county.—"American Enterprise."—*W. H. Bristol.*

W. H. Eddins, Forestville.—"A Plea for the Union."—*C. P. Baldwin.*

Jas. K. Howell, Granville county.—"Inauguration of Washington Monument."—*Bocock.*

E. S. Moore, Johnston county.—"The Reign of Peace."—*C. Sumner.*

John G. Jones, Person county.—"Regulus to the Roman Senate."

George W. Sanderlin, Elizabeth City.—"Elegy in a Country Church Yard."—*Gray.*

J. Hamilton Dunn, Wake county.—"Catiline's Defiance."—*Croly.*

H. Lansing Burrows, Richmond, Va.—"Nothing to Wear."—*Butler.*

It was not our privilege to enjoy either of these exercises. We have learned, however, that the young gentlemen of both classes acquitted themselves with credit, and that some of the declamations displayed a talent for public speaking of a high order.

On Wednesday, the Annual Address before the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies, was delivered by Rev. T. G. Keen, of Petersburg, Va., after an appropriate prayer by Dr. Saml. Wait, once President of the College, and now of the Board of Trustees. We regret our incompetency to give such an analysis of the Address as its merits deserve. As, however, it will be published, our failure will be of less consequence.

At 4 P. M. the Address before the Alumni Association was delivered by Dr. O. F. Baxter, of Princess Anne county, Va. The Dr. announced as his subject, Some Educational Errors and Follies of the Age. He said that this age was one of active but superficial thinking. Error was everywhere. What was it that, like the giant of old, threatened our existence as a people? It was error in education—not in its technical sense, such as was imparted in those walls—but in its general sense. The wisdom of ages had agreed upon a course of study adapted to youth, but this was repudiated by some of the young. One had no use for the Languages, his mother tongue being enough for him. Another saw no value in Mathematics. A third meant to be a merchant, and wished to know Book-Keeping; while a fourth cared not for Story on the Constitution, as every body could understand that document. But worse still; we heard it said by many a young man on leaving College, "I have finished my education." This serious error the speaker commented on at length, and warned young men against it as the bane of all future improvement.

Another folly was in allowing the fashionable arts to take the place of female education. Another error or folly was the regard manifested for institutions far from home, to the neglect of others nearer by, which, though humbler in pretentions, were often more deserving of support. In this connection he expressed it as his opinion that in sound mental culture and high moral influence, Wake Forest College would compare favorably with others. A beautiful extract from William Wirt brought the Dr. to the close of the discussion, when it remained for him to encourage his auditors to promote the interests of the Alumni Association.

At 7 P. M. the congregation assembled to hear the Valedictory Sermon by Rev. L. W. Seely, of Richmond, Va.

The introductory services consisted of singing, led by the choir of six or eight students, the reading of the 5th chapter of Revelation, and prayer by Rev. J. L. Pritchard, of Wilmington. Dr. Seely then read the 13th and 14th verses of the seventh chapter of Daniel, "I saw in the night visions," &c., and remarked that from these words in connection with the other portion of Scripture just before read, he would proceed to consider, Some Designs of God in reference to the Kingdom of Heaven.

The sermon was preached without manuscript, but we learn that Dr. S. has consented to write it out for the press.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

At 11 o'clock on Thursday, 14th, the programme was as follows:

I.—Prayer. By Rev. Q. H. Trotman of Gates, one of the Trustees.

II.—Salutatio Latina. G. S. Jones, Pasquotank.

III.—Patriotism, the Soul of Philanthropy. A. W. Pointexter, Richmond, Va.

IV.—French Speech—La Manie de Parler. W. R. Jerkins, New Hanover.

V.—The Dignity of the Farmer's Vocation. R. R. Savage, Nansemond, Va.

VI.—German Speech—Die Muttersprache. J. R. Kelly, Columbus.

VII.—The Aristocracy of Genius. F. H. Ivey, Fayetteville.

VIII.—The Joys of Mental Conquest.—G. S. Jones, Pasquotank.

IX.—The Trial and Execution of Louis XVI. W. R. Jarkins, New Hanover.

X.—The Truly Great. J. R. Kelly, Columbus.

XI.—Annual Report.

XII.—Degrees Conferred.

XIII.—The Valedictory. F. H. Ivey, Fayetteville.

XIV.—Benediction.

The speeches were all good, and some of them superior. We cannot undertake to analyze the speeches, or dwell upon their relative merits. They all gave an earnest of future success if hereafter they faithfully build upon the foundations which they have so well laid while with their Alma Mater. Of the Valedictory by Mr. Ivey, it is but proper to say that its different parts were well prepared, and most happily and effectively delivered.

The Annual Report was then read, a part of which we give below:

SENIOR CLASS.—F. H. Ivey, Fayetteville, G. S. Jones, Pasquotank, 1st Distinction; J. R. Kelly, Columbus, W. R. Larkins, New Hanover, A. W. Poindexter, Richmond, Va., 2d Distinction.

JUNIOR CLASS.—L. R. Mills, J. B. Richardson, W. B. Royall, 1st Distinction; J. T. Deanes, R. B. Jones, W. R. Lindsay, D. C. McMillan, E. A. Poe, 2d Distinction; F. A. Belcher, T. F. Toon, C. S. Wooten, 3d Distinction.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—W. Brunt, J. K. Howell, T. T. Lawson, 1st Distinction; W. H. Eddins, J. G. Jones, 2d Distinction; J. H. Dunn, E. S. Moore, G. W. Sanderlin, 3d Distinction.

FRESHMAN CLASS.—J. L. Carroll, 1st Distinction; J. T. Ellington, W. C. Nowell, 2d Distinction; M. S. Ferrill, J. M. Guy, S. R. Horne, D. C. McGugan, 3d Distinction.

The Degree of A. M. (Master of Arts) was conferred on Rev. B. F. Marable, and Rev. J. D. Hufham, former graduates of the College.

The exercises closed about 2 o'clock, and by 3 we were on the cars for Raleigh. We have been much gratified with what we have seen and heard in respect to our College, and hope that it will soon enjoy the patronage which it so richly deserves.

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In pursuance of previous notice, a Convention of the Whig party was held in the Court House in Elizabethtown, on Saturday the 9th of June.

The Convention, on motion of Col. Neill Kelly, was organized by calling George Cromartie, Esq. to the Chair, and requesting James Baker to act as Secretary.

The chairman in a brief and pertinent manner explained the object of the meeting, concluding his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Union-loving men of the country to sustain the only true conservative party of the country.

On motion of James W. Cromartie, a committee of five, consisting of Col. Neill Kelly, R. S. Gillespie, Esq., James Cromartie, John G. Sutton, Esq., and Wm. H. Dunham, was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

The committee having retired, Duncan Kelly was called upon, and that sterling Henry Clay Whig responded eloquently in a speech of some length, and with telling effect; showing by his matter an intimate acquaintance with both National and State politics, and urging with much zeal and energy the necessity of a change of National rulers, and the necessity of State reform in our organic law in the matter of equal taxation.

The following report was then presented by the committee, through their chairman, Col. Neill Kelly:—

Whereas, in the opinion of this meeting, a crisis has arrived by which the safety and perpetuity of the union of these States are endangered. Therefore,

Resolved, That in our opinion the best means presented, under the hand of Providence, by which to avert so deplorable a catastrophe, will be the election of John Bell of Tennessee for President, and Edward Everett of Mass. for Vice President.

Resolved, That we are proud of our standard-bearer, John Pool, in whom we have an able advocate of those principles dear to every freeman of North Carolina, and that we will use all honorable means to secure his election as the next Governor of this State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of equal taxation.

Camden Lewis being called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, in an eloquent and enthusiastic manner.

J. W. Russ, Esq. was unanimously nominated as a suitable candidate to represent the county of Bladen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

On motion, ordered, that the Fayetteville Observer be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and Wilmington Herald please copy.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the chairman and secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE CROMARTIE, Ch'n.

JAMES BAKER, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Please announce that the 4th July will be celebrated at the Ellerbe Springs, in Richmond County. The Oration will be delivered by Jno. W. Cameron. Also a barbecue on the occasion.

The Canvass.—The Candidates for Governor met at Winston and Yadkinville last week. We have verbal reports, and they are cheering. At Winston our *dignified* Governor lost his temper, and, it is said, used unbecoming language. It reminds us of the remark of a big Indian who was traveling and came to where two candidates were speaking. One of them was mad, and gesticulated with wrathful fury, whilst the other, with great good humor, put it to him in the coolest manner possible. The Indian watched these things for some time; and at last, turning away to pursue his journey, said—"umph—dat mad man *beat*. He no stand any chance. Indian laugh at him—White man too."

At Yadkinville, the Governor's speech was received with coldness; but Mr. Pool's with great enthusiasm. We asked "where were Ellis' friends that they did not cheer him?" Our informant promptly responded, "he didn't seem to have any there."—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Cheering News from Alabama.—The Hon. Jere Clemens, editor of the Memphis Enquirer, and formerly U. S. Senator from Alabama is on a visit to Huntsville, Alabama, from which place he has written a letter to his paper in which, after stating that there is "an amount of political excitement" there, which he has seldom known before, says:

"The Seceders do not hesitate openly to say that if Judge Douglas is nominated at Baltimore they will vote for Bell and Everett. They seem to regard a third nomination at Richmond as a folly, (as indeed it is,) and believe that in voting for such nomination their suffrages would be thrown away. I am told that this is the feeling throughout the Northern and along the Western border of the State. * * * I cannot tell what the feeling is in other parts of the State but I have seen enough here to satisfy me, that if Douglas is nominated at Baltimore, Bell will carry Alabama by a decided majority. There will of course be a spasmodic effort among the leaders about Montgomery, to concentrate their forces upon a third candidate, but the feeling among the masses is decidedly against it, and I feel assured that it will fail. I had almost given up Alabama as lost to the cause of sound principles, but my opinions have undergone a radical change within the last few days, and I now look to the result with hope and confidence.

If Douglas is not nominated, there will be a stampede among his friends. In any contingency there is reason to believe that our ticket may succeed in this hitherto hopelessly Democratic State."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 21, 1860.

THE STATE DEBT.—We copy the following from yesterday's Standard, as containing useful information; and have to remark on it, that we have seen no exaggeration of the State debt by any one, whether of the Opposition or the Democracy. If there have been such exaggerations, it might have been well to specify them, and not make a general (and we are satisfied unfounded) charge against "many *financiers* of the Opposition."

There is another particular in which the Standard's statement will mislead its readers, though it is *literally* correct, viz: the interest on the State bonds is stated at $529,998 30; but included in that amount is $18,000 of interest on $300,000 of bonds issued on account of the Fayetteville and Coal Fields railroad. Now while it is true that this $18,000 is paid from the State treasury, it is equally true that the railroad company pays it into the State treasury, so that in truth it is no actual liability of the State. Deduct $18,000 from the amount of annual interest given by the Standard, and it will be reduced to $511,998 30. So that in truth the Standard, (or rather, we suppose, the Treasurer or Comptroller who furnished the statement,) has made the only "exaggeration" that we have seen of the State's liabilities.

The following is the Standard's article:—

State Debt.—We have obtained from an authentic source, the following statement of the indebtedness of the State, and lay it before our readers as a reliable document, of peculiar interest at this particular time. The amount of our State debt has been too much exaggerated by many *financiers* of the Opposition, who would not take the trouble of applying to the proper source for correct information. The tendency of such incorrect statements, together with the arguments founded upon them for particular ends, will be, to depress in the markets abroad our State stocks. No State in the Union has a more gratifying record in the stock market of New York City than North Carolina; and it our resources are at all understood by capitalists we have no doubt that our credit will still continue to stand as fair as it has hitherto done.

We have thought proper to say thus much, in order to set our readers on their guard against false figures and unfounded statements pretending to exhibit the debt of the State. The following may be relied on:

FUNDED DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Bonds issued to pay debt of the State under act Jan. 28th, 1851,	$170,000
Fayetteville and Western Plankroad,	152,000
Tar River and Gaston and Weldon Railroad,	120,000
North Carolina Railroad,	3,000,000
Fayetteville and Centre Plankroad,	50,000
Fayetteville and Warsaw Plankroad,	10,000
Tar River, under act 14th Feb. 1855,	15,000
Insane Asylum,	125,000
Atlantic and N. C. Railroad,	1,466,500
Western N. C. Railroad,	180,000
Cape Fear and Deep River,	300,000
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal,	350,000
Fayetteville and Coal Field Railroad,	300,000
Wilmington, Char. and Rutherford Railroad,	400,000
Under act for certain purposes, session 1858–'9,	1,213,800
Due Literary Fund on Note,	81,005
	$8,833,305

The interest on the above debt is payable on the 1st days of Jan. and July, on this amount $5,721,705; and 1st days April and October on this amount $3,111,600.

The interest on the above debt is $529,998 30.

The State has endorsed Bonds of Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company for $200,000.

The prospective debt of the State on account of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad and Western Extension of N. C. Railroad, may be stated at $5,000,000, making the actual and prospective debt about $13,833,305.

Of course, as this prospective increase of our indebtedness depends upon contingencies which may not arise, it cannot be accurately told. Should the floating debt of the State, at this time of small amount, be funded, and the State be called upon to pay the principal of her endorsements for the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company as it is feared she will, the foregoing amount of the funded debt will be slightly increased.

MR. POOL'S RECORD.—It is one of the standing slanders on John Pool, that he voted in the Legislature against the propositions for Equal Taxation and a State Convention which he now advocates. Yesterday's Standard repeats this idea, as follows:—

"So very *honest and sincere* were they, that whilst pretending to favor an important amendment to the Constitution, they selected as its champion a man who voted, repeatedly, during the last session of the Legislature against it, and who, up to the very moment of his nomination, was regarded as hostile to the measure. We again ask, what confidence can be placed in such men? Let these facts be kept before the people, that they may see and know what they are to expect from such shallow profession of devotion to their interests."

Mr. Pool has repeatedly shown that not one of the bills against which he voted is at all like the propositions which he now advocates. The Standard and other organs do not pretend to show that they are alike, but content themselves with repeating the slander.

Akin to this systematic injustice is another, which we find in yesterday's Standard, as follows:—

"Bear in mind that J. Parker Jordan, Esq. while a Commoner from Perquimans, voted for bills to aid the Western Extension; that Mr. Pool afterwards opposed him for the Senate in Pasquotank and Perquimans, and defeated him mainly on the ground that he, Mr. Jordan, had given these liberal votes."

Mr. Pool said at Winston, and the Elizabeth City State at hand yesterday also says, that it was not because Jordan had given liberal votes that he opposed him, but because Jordan had *spoken against* the Western Extension and then went to Raleigh and *voted for it* and for all sorts of appropriations, in the hope thereby to get himself elected Judge. The Winston Sentinel says,—

"Mr. Pool made the point that he did not oppose Mr. Jordan, when a candidate for the Legislature, upon the ground that he had voted for Western improvements, but because Mr. Jordan was pledged to his constituents to vote against them, and with the hope of being elected a Judge he had violated his pledges. It was to show that he was untrustworthy, that his votes upon the railroad were brought into the Canvass."

The Elizabeth City State, (where, we believe, Jordan resides,) after giving him a very bad character, adds,—

"When he ran for the Legislature, he took strong grounds against appropriations for internal improvements. But in the Legislature he voted more extravagantly and wildly than any other member East or West. In the canvass of 1856, Mr. Pool contrasted his votes with his professions to his constituents, and proved that the hope of being elected a Judge had influenced him to forfeit the pledges which he had made two years before. And he was beaten more upon his falsehood and bad character, than upon either his politics or his votes.

"We have never understood Mr. Pool as having been opposed to the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad at any time—and we have heard him say, in public speeches, that had he been a member of the Legislature, he would have voted for the Extension East and West. Mr. Pool's record shows the falsehood of Mr. Jordan's letter. For at the very session of the Legislature to which he was elected over Mr. Jordan, he voted for the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad (see journal, pp 326 304); for the Greenville & French Broad Railroad (see Journal, p 308); for the Western Extension (see Journal, p 285); also, for the Cheraw & Coalfield Railroad, and the Rockingham Coalfield Railroad, and for a large appropriation to improve Deep River and develope the Coalfields of Chatham. No one here has ever intimated that these votes were in violation of the positions taken by Mr. Pool in the canvass.

"Mr Pool's private character and integrity of purpose are beyond reproach—and no one has ever heard the least imputation against him. His most bitter political enemies, without exception, agree with us upon this point—and we believe that he has the confidence of his constituents to as great an extent as any other man in the world."

GOV. ELLIS ON THE "HORSE-LEECH SPEECH."—The Salisbury Banner of Tuesday is at hand this morning with two and a quarter columns of a "Card from Gov. Ellis," in which he endeavors to show that there is no "matter of veracity" between himself and Mr. Foster of the Murfreesborough Citizen, but that the latter misunderstood him in the report of his speech at Gatesville. The Governor professes to give the "precise words" of his speech on the occasion, which he says he is enabled to do by "a reference to my notes used at that time." If the Governor has the "precise words," we submit that he ought to say "a reference to my written speech," and not to "my notes." If we may rely upon his present statement, he had written out his whole Gatesville speech and committed it to memory, else how can he now tell what were the "precise words" he used? But in giving those "precise words," he finds it convenient, to effect his purpose, to omit a portion which he admits was spoken, and which separated altogether what he said about the East and the West,—the horse-leech part,—from what he said about Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool and the Opposition Convention. To have stated the case fairly, he ought not to have omitted that, The following is the passage of his Card to which we refer, being the material part of it:

"A reference to my notes used at that time enables me to give the precise words employed, with their proper connection.

"I laid down the proposition that the plan of taxation proposed by the Opposition, would have the effect to increase the burthen of taxes upon the Eastern part of the State, as compared with the West; and as a necessary consequence, the West would lose a portion of her representatives in the Senate, as taxation there was the basis of representation; a result not to be desired by either section, and one that would work detriment to the general welfare of the State by exciting sectional controversies and retarding all useful improvements.

"In the argument used to prove this proposition, that part of our constitution proposed to be changed was referred to as a compromise between the two sections, when the following language was used:

"Such, Fellow-citizens, was the origin of this compromise. Let us look for a moment at its practical working. Like the covenant made between Abraham and Abimelech, it brought instantaneous peace to a distracted people, and from that day forth we went forward as one united people in the march of prosperity and greatness. Now, gentlemen, you will mark carefully one feature of this compromise. It was not intended merely for a day. The taxes of North Carolina were then only some $85,000, and it would have been a matter of no great consequence had slave property paid the whole of them. It was made for the future—for this our time, when railroads are to be constructed through the mountains, and when public debt must be contracted for that purpose, and public taxes increased to pay the interest on that debt—a period and a condition of affairs, then clearly foreseen. Nor was it, on the other hand, intended to prevent the construction of such works. The people of the East of that day, knew them to be useful, and knew that they ought and would be built, and that increased taxes on that account, would and must follow, of which they were willing, cheerfully, to pay their just part. They only desired to be protected against the payment of *more* than their just proportion. And now, gentlemen, does not the East pay her just proportion of the public burthens? Let us see how the account stands. The 1st Congressional District pays into the public Treasury, annually, $92,648—while the 8th District, where these expenditures are mainly to be made, pays $43,240.

"The small county of Gates for instance, where there is no expenditure of consequence for public works, pays at this time $5,491, while the county of Burke, larger and more populous, where some $500,000 are to be expended on public works, pays $4,472. Now I submit to you, aye, to all candid men East and West, whether this is not the full measure of your proportion of the public taxes? Yet, there is an inexorable demand for more. Though you pay your just measure,—full, heaped up and running over, yet the cry is, like the horse leech give! give!—like the grave more! more!"

"The argument then goes on to show that this cry for more, is to be found in this proposition to change the Constitution and the adoption of the ad valorem system, which would necessarily result in increasing the disproportion of taxes paid by the two sections, and thereby disturb the balance of representation in the Senate. That the East have more property than the West—a consequence of her superior market facilities and being an older settled country—and must necessarily under the ad valorem system pay more taxes. In which argument the following language was used:

"But why this proposed change? Do the people ask it? No! Why sir, out of 50 Senators, only some 10 voted for the proposition at the last Legislature. Who asks it then, and for what purpose? Mr. Badger asks it, Mr. Pool asks it, the Opposition Convention ask it, as they say that a system of equal taxation may be adopted, but as I say, and expect to prove, that an Opposition Senator, and Governor, and Opposition Judges may be made."

"The foregoing extracts are the precise words used by me in the discussion referred to. They were written down among my notes just as they are given here, and I was particular to follow my notes very closely, as that was the first discussion in the canvass. They were written out at length because of the figures appearing in them, about which I wished to be accurate, and because of the figure of speech quoted, which was not clearly remembered by me, and which I desired to present correctly.

"In these extracts, although an inequality of taxes paid by the two sections is shown, and it is represented there was a cry for more, yet, no where is the *West* represented as making that cry. It is represented as coming from the politicians of the Opposition party, who were the authors and advocates of a system of taxation, in which this cry was to be found. It was this system that to produce "*more*" and herein was the "*demand*" for more.

"Indeed, my entire speech proceeded upon the ground that this new scheme of taxation was the mere device of politicians, to subserve party purposes, and that the proposition for a change did not proceed from the people at all, whether East or West."

There are some other matters which the Governor does not attempt to explain, such as, how it happened that he let weeks pass before he ever questioned the accuracy of the Citizen's report of his speech on this subject? How he happened to take the trouble to correct that report on another point and said nothing about this more material one? Whether he did not, as has been frequently asserted at Murfreesborough, see the manuscript of that report, and even himself assist in its preparation? If we could get at the whole truth on all these points, the public might be better enabled to form a correct opinion as to the facts. One thing is remarkable, viz: that nobody at Gatesville or in that section of the country has ever ventured to deny the correctness of the reports of the two Murfreesborough papers on this horse-leech subject. It was left to the Charlotte Democrat, two or three hundred miles off in *the West*, to do that. The Governor follows in the wake of the Democrat, when *he* gets in the *West*.

It won't do, Governor! You wanted the benefit of the "horse-leech" speech in the East, and are now anxious that the "grave" should bury it in the West. But it will not "down at your bidding;" it will haunt you till you give up the ghost on the 2d of August.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. J. DeBerniere Hooper has associated himself with Mr. Thos. C. Hooper, the present Principal of this favorite Institution, that they have leased the establishment, and will open it at the next session in October with a full corps of experienced and carefully selected Instructers. Among their arrangements will be a reduction of the price of board to $60 per session; and in connection with this we have pleasure in stating that no boarding pupil has been so sick as to require the attention of a physician during the past year.

It is scarcely necessary to say any thing of Mr. DeBerniere Hooper. Engaged in teaching all his life, first as Professor of Languages in the University, and subsequently as proprietor and principal of a Female Boarding School in Warren county, his reputation as a scholar and a gentleman is co-extensive with the State. He will be a valuable accession to society and to the High School. With two such Heads of that Institution, no one will doubt that the course of mental and moral training will be as thorough as in any Female Seminary in the State.

In due time their arrangements for the next session will be published.

LAWSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are under obligations to Messrs. O. H. Perry and Co. of Raleigh, for an elegantly bound copy of the above work, re-published by them. It was originally printed in London in 1714, nearly a century and a half ago, and had become so scarce that only two copies are known to be in existence in this State.

Copies of the work will be for sale at the Observer Bookstore as soon as the publishers can have a supply bound.

THREE AND A HALF DAYS FROM NEW YORK.—The receipt yesterday morning by Lutterloh's Line of a box of books which left New York on Saturday afternoon, and the order for which left here only three days before that, is a striking evidence of the usefulness of the steam line between New York and Wilmington. Orders may be filled in seven or eight days, at an expense greater indeed than by the sailing vessels (by which it requires an average of four weeks to fill an order) but very far less than by Adams's Express. The box we received would have cost to Wilmington 50 cents by sailing vessel, about $4 or $5 by Express, and by the steamer probably $1.

We hope the other steamer will be put on the line, so as to have weekly trips.

A RAILROAD ITEM.—Last Monday afternoon's train on the Western Railroad brought down about 600 bbls. of Spirits Turpentine and Rosin, which had that day come down Little River 10 miles by boat, thence by railroad to this place, and being immediately despatched by Lutterloh's line, arrived in Wilmington on Tuesday night.

CANDIDATES.—Jas. M. Whedbee is the Whig candidate for the Senate in Pasquotank and Perquimons. John T. Williams, Whig, and W. F. Martin, Democrat, are candidates for the Commons in Pasquotank; and Nathan Newby is the Whig candidate in Perquimons.

John Barnard is the Whig candidate for the Senate in Camden and Currituck, and Col. D. D. Ferebee the Whig candidate for the Commons in Camden.

Messrs. O. P. Meares and F. D. Poisson are Opposition candidates for the Commons in New Hanover.

Col. H. B. Guthrie, of Chapel Hill, is announced as a candidate to represent Orange county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

In the Burke District, Col. B. S. Gaither, Whig, and Hon. W. W. Avery, Democrat, we see by the Salisbury Banner, are to be candidates for the Senate; and John Pearson, the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Burke.

In McDowell, for the Commons, C. H. Burgin, Whig, and J. A. Fleming, Democrat, are candidates for the Commons.

Jas. E. Mathews Esq. was erroneously styled a Democratic candidate in Forsyth, in the last Observer. Mr. M. is a Whig.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The Convention was called to order at 11 o'clock on Monday by Hon. Caleb Cushing, President. After prayer, the President addressed the Convention stating the condition of business before it. He created an evident sensation, as he indicated the opinion that the platform question, as well as the resolution declaring that a vote equal to two-thirds of the full electoral college to be necessary to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, were each in a position to be again brought up for the action of the Convention.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee at once offered a resolution directing the admission of delegates as originally at Charleston. A Minnesota delegate moved to table it, but withdrew his motion for an amendment from a N. Y. delegate:—

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said Committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats, with the district—understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this Convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this Convention and support its nominations.

A long discussion on points of order ensued, and finally a call for the previous question on the New York amendment was not sustained, and the Convention took a recess.

At 4½ P. M. the Convention was again called to order. The Chair stated that there had been placed in his hands credentials of gentlemen claiming seats from Delaware, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, to be presented at the proper time for consideration.

A Pennsylvania delegate offered an amendment to authorize the President to issue tickets of admission to the delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Florida, and Mississippi, where there are no contesting delegations, and that a Committee on Credentials be appointed to report between the contesting delegations from Delaware, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana.

The morning's debate was renewed, and lasted to 9 P. M., when the Convention adjourned, a call for the previous question on resolution and amendments having been seconded.

On Tuesday, the matter was finally settled by the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this Convention, made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston, be referred to the committee on credentials, and that said committee be instructed to examine the same and report the names of all persons entitled to such seats."

The Convention adjourned to 5 P. M. to await the Committee's report, which not being then ready the Convention adjourned to Wednesday.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the House resolution for the establishment of a Government printing office was passed, 31 to 14.

On Monday, the Naval appropriation bill was passed, after long debate and rejection of an amendment providing more steamers to suppress the African slave trade.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, the Senate resolution extending the session to the 25th inst. was adopted. Mr. Train, from the Covode committee of investigation, made a report, and Mr. Winslow obtained leave to submit the views of the minority on Monday.

On Monday, Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, American, was sustained in his right to his contested seat.

Mr. Winslow made a minority report from the Covode Committee. He made a personal explanation to the effect that the charge against Mr. Scranton was from a written communication, giving the names of forty-four witnesses. In a conversation with the writer he discovered that he had been somewhat deceived, and informed the Committee that he had wished to prosecute the matter no further, and now took pleasure in saying that nothing whatever had been brought to light reflecting in any manner on that gentleman's character.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest in either House, except the adoption of a report by a Committee of Conference on the Homestead Bill, which only wants the President's signature to become a law.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—4,406,311 bales, against 3,613,318 last year. Increase 792,993 bales.

The Southern papers abound with acknowledgments of "the first boll of cotton." The earliest that we note is mentioned in the Fernandina Floridian, received from Alachua County, Fla., on the 30th ult.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Charlotte has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

MARRIED,

At Bentonsville, Johnston County, N. C., on the 17th inst., by John C. Hood, Esq., HENRY M LINDSEY, late of Orange Co., N. C., to Miss MARY E. BURKIT of Bentonsville.

DIED,

Of typhoid fever, at her father's residence, near Hillsborough, on the 13th inst., Miss ROSANNA BERRY, daughter of Capt. John Berry.

In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., MARY LIZZIE SHUCK, daughter of Edwin H. and Mary S. Ranney, aged three years and five days.

"Of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

JAMES D. McIVER, A. B. Principal.

NEXT Session will begin on Tuesday, 10th July. Carthage, May 10, 1860. 23-4t

FOR SALE.

Land on Beaver Dam and Buffalo Creek.

THE sale of this land having been postponed, I will sell at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of June, 400 Acres of LAND belonging to the Heirs of the late John McLeod.

One tract called the Morris land, lies on Beaver Dam 23 miles from Town, and 8 miles from the Centre Plank Road, containing 200 acres, and joins Mrs. McPhaul, Jas. McMillan, Malcom Currie and others. The other tract of 200 acres lies on Buffalo Creek about one mile from the first tract, and joins Catharine Ferguson, William McLean and others, about 100 acres of which is cleared land. Both tracts are timbered with oak and pine.

Terms of sale $50 cash; balance 6 months, with interest from date.

Bond and security required.

By order of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of John McLeod et al.

W. A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.

June 12, 1860. 26*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1860.

Joseph Marshall vs. Marvel Kirk.—Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Marvel Kirk is not a resident of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the second Monday in August next, and replevy and plead, or final judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Richard Harris, Clerk of our said Court at office in Albemarle, the Second Monday in May, A D., 1860, of American Independence the 84th year.

R. HARRIS, C. C. C.

Issued 6th June, 1860. 27*6t

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

The Western people are now having the candidates among them. It will not be amiss for them to refresh their recollection of what was said *of* them while the candidates were "down East."

The Canvass began at Gatesville. The Murfreesboro' Southron (whig) reported Gov. Ellis:

"He had no doubt the discussion of *ad valorem* would "prove dry," but its importance demanded that it should be heard. He then went into a long argument to show that the measure was peculiarly Western in its origin, and that that plank in the platform of the Opposition was made of mountain oak, and that it would result in pecuniary injury to the East. When the State taxes were but seventy or eighty thousand dollars they were but a small matter, but now that railroads are to be run through the mountains of the West and heavy debt in consequence thereof to be paid, it was important to observe the compromises of the constitution in regard to the subject of taxation. The First Congressional District pays into the State Treasury about ninety-one thousand dollars, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore certain little holes through the western mountains which some of us are for; the Congressional District gets nothing in return for all this. The West had no ground to complain, but LIKE THE HORSE LEECH, WAS EVER CRYING, GIVE! GIVE!! AND LIKE THE GRAVE, MORE! MORE!! AND THERE IS AN INSATIATE AND INEXORABLE CRY FOR MORE. The Eastern people should consider before they placed a weapon in the hands of their ENEMIES of the West with which they may destroy them. The people had not asked for *ad valorem*, Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool asked for it. He would go as far as any one to equalize taxation—it was right and just. There were two ways of making things equal. Mr. Pool wanted wanted to equalize by increasing the tax on slaves; he would equalize by decreasing the tax on land. The tax on land was too high in comparison with tax on slaves. If we desired to amend the constitution, why did we not do it by legislative enactment instead of by an open Convention. It would be safer for the East, *for the West had several little things they wanted to put in the constitution*. Some politicians in the East contended and argued that if by *ad valorem* taxation the taxes of the East were increased, that the East would thereby have a larger representation in the Senate; but they might be assured, said the Governor, that the West would not submit to the loss of a single Senator, even though their resistance worked a revolution. The Governor said that under *ad valorem* taxation the East would be placed in the power of the West, and be taxed to build western railroads. *The West would all the time have its hands in the pockets of the eastern people*, and would have a bank down here, and all the drafts upon that bank would be honored, for the sheriff would have the control and collection of them. The East was to the West what the fabled goose was to her owner. EASTERN MEN NEED NOT BE AFRAID THAT THIS GOOSE WOULD BE KILLED, AS LONG AS SHE CONTINUED TO LAY GOLDEN EGGS; EASTERN MEN WERE GEESE INDEED, IF THEY CONSENTED TO BE CAUGHT IN SUCH A TRAP."

The Murfreesborough Citizen (Ellis's organ) reported Gov. Ellis:—

"The Governor proceeded to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays $92,931 State tax, and the Eighth District $43,000. Gates county pays into the State Treasury $5,500; Burke county only $4,400; yet in Burke county the State has expended $500,000, the annual interest on which is $30,000, or nearly *eight times* the tax she pays! THE EAST PAYS HER FULL MEASURE OF TAXES, "HEAPED UP, PRESSED DOWN AND RUNNING OVER." STILL THE CRY FROM THE WEST IS, LIKE THE HORSE LEECH, "GIVE! GIVE!!

And again, said the Citizen's report:—

"An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various *other little things* to put in, besides *ad valorem*. An attempt would be made to alter the *basis of representation*, and place the whole taxing power of N. C. in the hands of one section where they want a *deal of money*. The West could then *cut down* mountains and fill up valleys *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section."

In a subsequent paper the Editor of this same Democratic paper said:

"PERSONAL.—The Editor of this paper would reaffirm the substantial correctness of his report of the Gatesville discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool. The remark attributed to Gov. Ellis, to the effect that the East paid her full measure of taxation, heaped up, pressed down and running over, while the West, like the HORSE LEECH, SILL CRIED "GIVE! GIVE!!" *was made* by that gentleman; and it is a piece of impertinence and bad taste for anybody at a distance, and not present on the occasion, to deny it. The Citizen is as "accurate" as most papers—the Charlotte Democrat to the contrary notwithstanding."

And again he published a letter in the Albemarle Southron over his own signature, as follows:

OFFICE OF "THE CITIZEN,")
MURFREESBORO', N. C., May 29, 1860.)

T. J. GARNER, ESQ., Ed. Albemarle Southron:—Repeated absence from home during the present month has prevented my replying publicly to sundry charges of inaccuracy in the report I saw fit to give, in my paper, of the opening discussion, at Gatesville, between the two candidates for Governor of North Carolina, Hon. John W. Ellis and John Pool, Esq. In your journal—of May 3d, I think—I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement that Gov. Ellis said at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West, LIKE THE HORSE-LEECH, STILL CRIED, "MORE! MORE!" an inaccurate account. I have heard, furthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied on several occasions that he ever made any such remark.

Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness as a consideration higher than any demands of partisan expediency and knowing, most positively, that GOV. ELLIS DID MAKE THE REMARK IMPUTED TO HIM IN MY REPORT, I DEEM IT MY DUTY TO REAFFIRM MY STATEMENT IN THAT REGARD; and I ask you, in justice to me, to publish the assertion I now reiterate.

No one can doubt my fidelity to the Democratic party. The whole course of my manhood has demonstrated it. I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity. I shall support Gov. Ellis for re-election, and I shall vote for him August. I am willing to contribute my best services in behalf of the Democracy, and to make any sacrifice that may be legitimately demanded of me. But I cannot consent to any impeachment of my truthfulness, in the interest of any party.

I presume that my own declaration, without corroboration, is enough for all who know me. If needed, however, the testimony of others can be adduced in its support. Your obd't servant,

C. H. FOSTER, Ed. "Citizen."

Gov. Ellis said at Tarboro, as reported in the Tarboro Mercury, a Democratic paper:

"The White basis would give the control of both houses of the Legislature to the West. It is from the East that the money comes, and he believes that the people of the West conscientiously would spend ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in building up their railroads, cutting down their mountains, and filling up their valleys, and it is the Eastern people that must furnish the money. The mischief resulting from this would be incalculable."

Per Contra.—At Newbern, Mr. Pool said:

My competitor has compared the amount paid into the treasury by this district with the amount paid by the 8th Congressional district, and has been comparing the amount paid by each county in which we have spoken with the amount paid by Burke county, and has based upon these data an appeal to Eastern men against Equal Taxation, upon the ground that the East has contributed largely to Western Railroads, and that the West is already largely indebted to them. Such is not the fact. The East is rather indebted to the West for a large proportion of the Railroads of the State. I have had an investigation made of this subject which I believe to be accurate, and I do not believe that my competitor or any one else will deny its accuracy. Of the 684 miles of railroads completed in the State, 480 miles are East of Raleigh, and only 204 miles West of Raleigh. The East has more than twice as much railroad as the West, and two dollars have been expended for Eastern Railroads where one has been expended for Western roads. If this, then, is a question of sectional indebtedness, we of the East are already largely indebted to our Western friends. But there is another matter in this connection to which I desire to call the attention of slave owners. Railroads are especially for their benefit, for by increasing the facility of getting the products of slave labor to market they increase the value of that labor and add largely to the profits of slave property. The railroads of the State run through many of the largest slave holding Counties, and *three fifths of the whole slave population* of the State is in those counties through which *these Railroads run*, to say nothing of the adjoining counties, which are also greatly benefited by them.

The black polls of the Counties traversed by Railroads sum up as follows:

Ral. & Gaston R. R.	23,364
Wil. & Weldon R. R.	16,583
N. Car. R. R.	16,173
A. & N. C. R. R.	7,921
West. N. C. R. R.	5,120
Wil. & Charlotte R. R.	16,877
	86,038

Showing three-fifths of the black polls in the State in the counties through which these railroads run

If we should count also the counties adjoining these, this proportion would be greatly increased. Is there any reason, then, why slave property should not contribute its equal proportion to the building of these roads? But even railroads in the West, while furnishing facilities for getting to market, are of equal benefit to the East by furnishing freights to our roads, and pouring into the lap of our Eastern ports the rich products of the fertile lands of the West. I said in Currituck and elsewhere, and I say here to-day, that I am in favor of running the Western Extension to the Tennessee line at the earliest practicable time. [Gov. Ellis says that he is also in favor of this.] I voted for it in the last Legislature, worked for it and talked for it, and intend to continue to do all I can to accomplish it, whether in the East or West, whether in the legislature or out of it, or whether elected Governor or not elected Governor. It is no question of East and West; it is a question involving the interest, the prosperity and the glory of my native State. South Carolina and Virginia have had the credit and the benefits of the products of North Carolina. This should be permitted no longer. North Carolina should be united in interest and feeling as it is in the glory arising from the memory of the past. I deprecate such sectional appeals as I have heard here to-day. We are one people—we have a common interest in the deeds and fame of our revolutionary fathers—a common reverence for their memory—a common pride in the battle fields of liberty. We are linked together by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future, let us also be linked by the interests of the present. I am an Eastern man, and am speaking to Eastern men, and I tell them that if I am elected Governor, I shall be no Governor of the East, no Governor of the West, but a Governor of North Carolina.

I was born in the East and reared in the East, and I cherish the associations of my early days. I am attached to her plains and her sea coast—to the sluggish stream that winds by the place of my humble birth and washes the play ground of my childhood—to the broad river whose swelling tides pass by the scenes of the labors of my naturer manhood. But while I cherish these, I thank my Creator that I have a heart large enough to desire the prosperity of every portion of my native State. I give no ear to sectional appeals—I acknowledge no sections in the good old North State, but shall continue to labor for the prosperity of every portion of it from the mountains to the seaboard.

As a further proof that the account given by the Editor of the Citizen is correct, we copy the following from the "Raleigh Press" of 17th April, *Gov. Ellis's Organ*. This extract shows that on the 17th April, Gov. Ellis had seen the 'Citizen's" report and admitted its correctness, except as to ONE TIME ONLY!

"IN AN ERROR.—In an article which appeared in our Weekly issue of the 16th, copied from the Murfreesboro' Citizen, Gov. Ellis is made to say "that between himself and Mr. Pool no difference upon national politics existed." The Governor requests us to state he was misunderstood. What he said was this: "Between Mr. Pool and himself no *personal difference* existed; yet on a question of State policy, as well as on Federal affairs, they stood widely asunder." This correction comports with the account given by the Southron.—*Raleigh Press, 17th April.*"

Ad Valorem—Bell and Everett.—A correspondent writes us from Boone, Watauga county, as follows:

"Ad Valorem is going to sweep the Mountain counties, from all the signs of the times, equal to a tornado. I think Pool's majority in this county will be some two or three hundred. Bell and Everett are all the cry, with the platform annexed."

Another correspondent, writing from Ashe county, says:

"The citizens of Ashe county will go strong for Pool. Many of the Democrats in this county concur with Mr. Pool, that Equal Taxation is honest, just and proper, and will support him."—*Iredell Express.*

Government Printing Office.—The bill recently passed by Congress, establishing a Government Printing Office, does not go into effect until March, 1861. The purchase of the establishment is to be made by the Superintendent of Printing, under the supervision of a Joint Committee in Congress, and $150,000 is appropriated for the object. The rates of printing for the present Congress are reduced 40 per cent.

Death of a Member of Congress.—The death of the Hon. John Schwartz, of Pa., representative from the 8th, (Berks,) district is announced.

JUDGE GASTON FOR AD VALOREM.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The opponents of Equal Taxation laud the sages of 1835, especially the honored Gaston, and call on us to preserve intact the result of their labors. *Judge Gaston approved of the principle of ad valorem, as I will show.*

On page 132 of the "Debates in Convention" he laid down this proposition: "The Senate in our Legislature is intended especially to *represent* and protect *property*." He then argues that taxation was then and ought to be the criterion of property, did then and ought to have represented the value of property, and therefore should be the basis of representation in the Senate. Here is his language, page 133:

"Taxation is not indeed an *unerring* criterion of property, but it is one of the best which can be adopted in practice. The Legislature have unquestionably endeavored and always will endeavor to make the *contributions of the citizens proportioned to their ability*, and we may therefore reasonably assume the amount contributed in each section of the State as *indicative of the amount of property enjoyed in it*."

In 1835 land was taxed 6 cts. on $100 value and slaves 20 cts. on the poll. Old men will remember that from the low value of slaves at that time the tax on land and the tax on slaves were about the same, proportioned to the value of each. If slaves had been worth in 1835 $800 per head, would Judge Gaston have advocated a capitation tax? Taxes would not then have been "indicative of the amount of property." Q. E. D.

From the Rutherford Enquirer.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., June 14, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: Absence from home has prevented me noticing a card from Dr. L. A. Mills which appeared in your paper of the 5th inst. till now. Indeed I had thought an answer hardly necessary, inasmuch as he admits in substance what I charged, but as the Democratic Press, the Western Democrat and Salisbury Banner particularly, have published his card, and endeavor to make the impression that he acquits Gov. Ellis of hostility to our Railroad, it becomes me to reply to it. I am reported as saying in a speech at this place:

"Mr. Pool voted for the amendment to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Charter; and while he was doing so, Gov. Ellis descended from his position of Chief Magistrate of North Carolina and went into the lobby of the Legislature and did his utmost to defeat the bill in aid of our road. This he (Mr. D.) stated upon the authority of our late worthy democratic Senator Dr. L. A. Mills, who was so disgusted with Gov. E's conduct that he said on his return from Raleigh last year, he would never vote for him again."

The gist of the charge is that Gov. Ellis opposed our Railroad in the last General Assembly, and in consequence of his opposition to it Dr. Mills had said he would never vote for him again. This the Dr. admits, if not in words certainly in substance, for he says:

"I said that Gov. Ellis went into the lobbies and electioneered for the Central Road or Western Extension. Being very anxious for the success of the W. C. & Rutherford Road, the two being rival Roads, I was for a time hurt with Gov. Ellis, and did say on several occasions that I would not vote for him again. On further reflection I find that the Governor was doing nothing more than endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the platform which he accepted at his nomination; i. e. to finish all works of internal improvement then begun. On account of his political principles, and particularly of his position on the Revenue question, I shall cheerfully give Gov. Ellis my support at the ensuing election."

Now if the two roads are *rivals*, and the Dr. says they are, could not the Governor show his enmity to our road as well by helping our *rival*, as by opposing us?

It seems to me a man can show his enmity as well by *assisting* your enemy or 'rival' as by striking directly at you. But Dr. Mills finds a ready excuse for the Gov. in the "platform which he accepted at his nomination, i. e. to finish all works of internal improvements then begun." This seems to me rather an unfortunate reference for the Dr., if he wishes to prove that the Gov. is friendly to our Road; for by the platform he was as much committed to the Wil. Char. & Ruth. Railroad as to its rival the Western Extension. If the platform was his guide, why did he not carry it out equally and electioneer for both? In this connection, and in order to show that the Dr.'s 'first impressions' were right, I should like to know how it was that his Excellency should recommend in his Message the completion of the Western Extension and other "roads in progress;" and omit to say one word in favor of the Wilmington, Char. & Ruth. Railroad? The Dr. can possibly find something in the "platform," or perhaps in his position on the "revenue question," to justify this seeming neglect.

Dr. Mills may find enough in Gov. E's "political principles, and particularly his position on the revenue question," to induce him to change a determination expressed "on several occasions;" to heal the wound which the Gov. inflicted upon him by electioneering for a Road which is a *rival* of ours; but neither he nor the Gov. can expect the people of Rutherford, who have no great faith in platforms, to surrender their interest *to party*, and vote for the man who will thus *neglect* us, and aid *our rival*.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Mills *admits* in his card the substance of the statements I made; but as the papers above referred to insist that the Dr's statements make an issue of fact with me, I have deemed it proper to publish the annexed cards:

RUTHERFORD COUNTY, June 14th, 1860.

C. T. N. Davis having called on me for a statement of a conversation had with Dr. L. A. Mills after his return from the last Legislature, I consider it due to him to give it.

In conversation with Dr. Mills I understood him to charge that Gov. Ellis, while the Legislature was in session, did all he could to pass the amendments to the Western Extension road, and to defeat the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road, and that he went into the lobbies to electioneer against it.

PHIL. L. CARSON.

June 14th, 1860.

At the request of C. T. N. Davis I make this statement.

In conversation with Dr. L. A. Mills after his return from the last Legislature, he charged that Gov. Ellis while the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad was pending before the Legislature, had electioneered against it, and did all he could to defeat it. In the same conversation he said he would never vote for him again.

W. P. CARSON.

It will be seen from them that the Dr.'s wounded feelings led him to the use of stronger language than he is now willing to endorse. The papers that have published the Dr.'s card will certainly do me the justice to copy these *certificates*.

C. T. N. DAVIS.

"A Plague on both their Houses."—The members of the Republican party deprecate the existence of the conservative Union party, for they say that it will injure *them*. The members of the Democratic party deprecate its existence, for they say that it will injure *them*. Very well, it will fulfil a happy destiny then—injure and we hope prostrate both of the pestilent parties, and give peace, stability, and prosperity to the nation. "A plague on both their houses."

Richmond Whig.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs Pool and Ellis, says the Salisbury Watchman, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Burnsville, Yancy,	Wednesday,	27th June.
Marshall, Madison,	Friday,	29th "
Asheville, Buncombe,	Saturday,	30th "
Waynesville, Haywood,	Monday,	2d July.
Webster, Jackson,	Tuesday,	3d "
Franklin, Macon,	Wednesday,	4th "
Hendersonville, Henderson,	Monday,	9th "
Columbus, Polk,	Tuesday,	10th "
Rutherfordton, Rutherford,	Wednesday,	11th "

POLITICS AND CROPS IN RANDOLPH.—A friend in Randolph writes:—

"We are all right in this portion of Randolph on equal taxation. Ellis will get but one vote at ——— box. Our people are unanimous for Bell and Everett.

"We are now in the midst of our wheat harvest. Our wheat falls somewhat under medium crop, arising to injuries by the fly. The quality is good. Many thousands of bushels of wheat have been destroyed in Uwharie and Caraway and their tributaries by the freshet in May."

The Greensborough Female Schools.—Edgeworth Seminary.—In the hurry and press of business, we neglected at the proper time to notice the commencement exercises at Edgeworth a few weeks since. This seminary has, obtained, and deservedly too, a very high and enviable position. It is in a very flourishing condition. Every facility is afforded for young ladies to acquire a thorough education, and while their minds are well trained and their intellectual faculties developed every possible attention is paid to their moral and religious instruction. The late commencement exercises gave entire satisfaction.

Female College.—The past scholastic year has been a very prosperous one to the College. The Catalogue shows that 199 young ladies received instruction in it during the year; and had there been room for them there would have been more. The friends of this Institution are gratified to learn that the contractors are hard at work, preparing materials for the erection of a large addition to the present College building, which, when completed, will add greatly to the appearance of the building and afford room for a number more students.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Bank of North Carolina.—The following gentlemen have been appointed officers of the Agency of the Bank of North Carolina at Statesville:

C. A. Carlton, Agent; Col. A. Mitchell, President; J. F. Alexander, R. F. Simonton, G. F. Davidson, John H. Dalton, Directors.

Iredell Express.

W. C. & R. Railroad.—The Work on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, beyond Charlotte, we understand, is being vigorously prosecuted, and track laying is making rapid headway. In this neighborhood the work is also being carried on with energy. The bridge across the Pee Dee is in a very forward state, the laying of the stone, which had been dressed and got ready during the winter, having been commenced some two months ago. The indications are that the bridge will be finished some time before the rails are laid to the river.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

The Crops.—The Wheat crop in this county, Cleveland and McDowell, will be an average one in quantity, and No. 1 in quality. About one half of the crop is already harvested, and in a week more, should favorable weather ensue, nine tenths of it will be in the shock or under shelter. The prospect for corn was never better at this season of the year.—*Rutherfordton Enquirer.*

The harvest in Iredell is now going on with much spirit, and our farmers are all busy with their crops generally. The wheat crop, it is now conceded, will be more than an average in this section, a providential circumstance for our tillers of the soil. The oat crop will be very large, also the yield of hay. Corn is doing remarkably well and all other growing crops. Orchard-fruit will be most abundant, while blackberries never fail. Rain in moderate showers descends every few days unattended with those destructive tornadoes which have laid waste other portions of the country.—*Iredell Express.*

Murder.—In Cheraw, on the 9th inst., James Clark killed his brother William; or, at least, the fight was on Saturday night, and William Clark died the Tuesday following. They were brothers, and both men of bad characters. They were supposed to have been drunk. James is in jail.

Wadesboro' Argus.

Red Rust in Cotton.—Those who have tried it say that common salt, about three pecks to the acre, sown broadcast, will cure cotton of this disease after it has made its appearance, and restore it to its original healthfulness and color. We should think, too, that the same remedy would be likely to *prevent* the disease where it is apt to make its appearance. Try it; you will be benefited.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Another Sign.—The Tuscaloosa Monitor, an old Whig paper which supported Buchanan in 1856, comes to us flying the names of Bell and Everett. The senior editor is on a tour through Mississippi, and writes to his paper that the people are aroused to the importance of the crisis, and say they intend to vote the Constitutional Union ticket.—*Richmond Whig.*

Liberal Appropriations.—Congress has appropriated $3,000,000 to the Capitol extension; $500,000 to the completion of the Washington aqueduct; $25,000 for the preservation of the Charleston Custom House; $25,000 for the New Orleans ditto; and other small local matters included in the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Imported Weeds.—Agriculturists through the country are becoming alarmed at the rapid increase of noxious weeds, which until recently were unknown in America. The weeds are brought over in the straw used in packing crockery crates, and in the soil around fruit trees, shrubs and plants.—*Charleston Courier.*

The Mormons opposed to Stealing the Public Money.—The reason why Congress has made no appropriation for the Territorial Legislature in Utah is explained by the fact that Secretary Cobb reports a sufficient appropriation of previous years to meet all expenditures.

Cause of all the Trouble among the Democracy.—On Tuesday last when the Baltimore Convention adjourned for the day, a very hard rain kept the crowd in the house, and several speeches were made. Among them, "an old gentleman named Worth, of Mississippi, not a delegate, volunteered a speech, and for some time amused the audience by whimisical remarks. He attributed the present difficulties to the fact that no man had taken part in the Convention who had not been for twenty-five years a defamer of General Jackson. There was Cushing, the President, who had been a defamer and an opponent of Jackson, until he (Cushing) turned a traitor to his party. Then there was Josiah Randall, an inveterate old sinner against Jackson, addressing a leading speech to the Convention. He continued to denounce Douglas and his supporters until the audience getting weary, stopped his talk."

More Filibustering.—The accounts reaching us through New Orleans papers afford reasonable ground for apprehension that the inevitable Gen. William Walker—"the gray eyed man of destiny"—is likely to make more trouble for the United States by disturbing and complicating our relations with the petty governments of Central America, and, perhaps, with Great Britain. The pretext for this new movement of Walker arises from the surrender by Great Britain to Honduras, of the Bay Islands, against the urgent remonstrance of their inhabitants. The latter are represented as resolute in their determination not to submit to the rule of Guardiola, the "despot" of Honduras, and as only awaiting a more favorable opportunity to engage in open rebellion. Gen. Walker takes advantage of the prevailing discontent, and expects to introduce such a number of his followers as will afford a nucleus for successful resistance. There appears to be no question that Walker's men are moving forward to the new field of action in considerable numbers. The N. O. Picayune of the 13th inst. says:—

"We note that the emigration to Ruatan is going on steadily. Nearly 100 emigrants are already there—among them, Gen. Wm. Walker, who left here last week. The schooner Dew Drop leaves to-day with another batch of emigrants, and another vessel is announced to leave on the 20th inst."

Gen. Walker will be very unhappy till he is either shot or hung.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

$200 REWARD.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

MURDER! MURDER!! MURDER!!!

ABOUT sunset of the 23d May 1860, the Rev. John E. Chambers was most inhumanly murdered, while returning home from attending to his hands on his plantation in the vicinity of Pekin, N. C. After a patient investigation of all the circumstances and testimony, the Coroner's Jury returned a runaway as principal, and three other negroes as accessories to the foul crime.

The said Runaway has escaped. The object of this notice is to elicit any information, that any one may be able to give in reference to the negro, as hereinafter described, and also to have him arrested.

His bereaved family would feel under very great obligations to any one who would be so kind as to communicate any such information by letter or otherwise, to R. A. Chambers, Pekin, Montgomery county, N. C. They will also give the above reward of $200 for his arrest and commitment to jail at Troy, Montgomery Co., N. C. He is said to be about five feet 6 or 8 inches high, about thirty years of age, no whiskers, broad-shouldered, and well-set; he had very long, bushy hair, upper teeth protruding over the under, a scar or lump on his forehead, which he said was caused by a fall in leaping from the cars, when making his escape, and a very peculiar tone of voice. He claimed to be a great conjuror. He wore black pants and a black long-tailed coat. His hands were short, large and thick, and his feet large.

The hat and shoes of the deceased were missing. He may possibly be wearing the hat, which may lead to his identification. The hat was broad-brimmed, and tolerably low-crowned, made of fur, but apparently of wool, of a brown, rusty appearance; and had been torn on the top, but had been darned with black flax thread.

He stated that he was originally from Virginia; belonged to a widow and some children; sold to a Mr. Thomas or Thompson, a negro speculator; escaped by being left behind in one train of cars, while his owner was hurrying a transfer to another; lived with a man who owned other negroes, in South Carolina, in consequence of suspicion left and came into this neighborhood.

Such is the account and description of the said runaway, as given by the negroes.

ROBERT A. CHAMBERS.

Pekin, N. C., June 18, 1860. 28-3t

Southern Piano Manufac ory.

RUN NO RISK! RUN NO RISK!!

THOSE who wish to purchase a good and reliable PIANO, would do well to get one of BOSWELL & CO'S

New Cross-String Iron Frame Grand Patent

ACTION PIANOS.

They have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been sold, and are considered by judges to be one of the best SQUARE PIANOS that are now made They combine all the late improvements, together with LARGER SOUNDING BOARD, which makes their tone so full and melodious. All our Pianos are sold on a guarantee for five years, with the privilege to exchange within six months after the sale—should they not give satisfaction; and we guarantee to those who purchase from us, a safe delivery of our Pianos, we assuming all responsibilities. Therefore, those who purchase of us RUN NO RISK.

Mr. Boswell is now in Fayetteville, and will remain a short time, to receive orders for these fine Pianos. Old Pianos will be taken in exchange, in part pay for new ones.

He will, during his stay, attend to the Tuning of Pianos. Any communications left at the Fayetteville Hotel, will be promptly attended to.

N. B. Mr. B. will in a few days, open in Fayetteville, one of his fine 7 OCTAVES, CROSS-STRING, IRON FRAME PIANOS, the most beautiful, and finest finished Piano, in the Country, in the Style of LOUIS XIV.

Due notice will be given when this fine Piano arrives, that all may have a chance to see it.

J. E. BOSWELL & CO.,
Piano Manufacturers;
No. 5 & 7 S. Eutaw St., Baltimore.

June 6. 24-itf

ERRANT, WILSON & BRO.,

No. 12, Hay Street,

INVITE the attention of the public, and especially of those afflicted with sick stomach, general debility, loss of appetite, etc., to their own manufactured

STOMACH BITTERS,

The ingredients of which, when made known to Physicians, elicited from them recommendations, in every instance.

Fayetteville, June 20, 1860. 28-ilm

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-ilypaid.

A. E. HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.

Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1lY

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, June 22, 1860.

The steamship Asia has arrived at this with dates from Liverpool via Queenstown to 10th inst.

The intelligence is interesting and important. Garibaldi's success at Palermo has been confirmed and the wide sweep of its probable consequences very clearly indicated by the official action of the Neapolitan Government, which had petitioned the Great Powers to guarantee the integrity of the King's dominions. To this suit *in favor* of the France and England had replied instantly in the most discouraging terms. The Emperor Napoleon had informed the King, that unless he specially recognised Sicily as an independent State no foreign Government could interfere, and only as a "mediator." The London Times yields to prophecy that by the end of June Sicily will cease to belong to the House of Bourbon. Brougham, in the House of Lords, had stigmatized the conduct of the royal forces at Palermo in measured terms, and the almost universal sympathy of Europe had been declared in the same sense and in favor of the Sicilian revolution.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 10.—The sales for the week comprise 48,000 bales. There was a large export enquiry, and buoyant for speculation—the market closing dull, although qualities slightly declined; middling and low grades declined most, and prices very irregular. Fair uplands 7¾d.; middling do. 6¾d., stock at port 1,360,000 bales, of which 1,154,000 are American. Flour has advanced 6d. Wheat has advanced 1 a 2d. Rosin steady at 4s. a 5d. 4s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 34s. 3d. a 34s. 6d.

The Richmond Convention.—This body reassembled at Metropolitan Hall on yesterday noon. Delegates were present from South Carolina, Florida and Alabama. Without transacting any business the Convention adjourned until next to-day; and will continue to adjourn from day to day until the return of the remaining seceding delegates from Baltimore.—*Rich. Whig.*

Floral College.

THE Fall Session in this Institution will commence the 18th of JULY next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and M. C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all departments. The Principal and his lady will continue to take entire charge of the Boarding establishment thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly enhance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

June 18, 1860. 28tf

NEW BOOKS.

FIVE YEARS in CHINA, by Charles Taylor, M. P.

Margaret Moncrieffe, the first love of Aaron Burr, by Chas. Burdett.

Rutledge. Smith's Rejected Addresses.

The Actress in High Life—an episode in Wm. Quarters.

Also, further supplies of WORCESTER'S and WEBSTER'S Pictorial Quarto Dictionaries.

School Books, Colton's Pocket Maps, &c.

June 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

"In the Jamb."

Printed Jaconets, at cost.
" Organdies, at cost.
Organdie and Jaconet Robes, at cost.
Shawls and Manties, at cost.
Colrd Silks, at cost.
Bonnets and Ribbons, at cost.
Parasols, at cost.
Fans, at cost.
Berages, at cost.

AND A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

TRAVELING GOODS,

for Ladies' Dresses and Dusters, at cost.

Hoop Skirts, at reduced prices.

J. N. PEPP.

June 21. 28-3

THE "METROPOLITAN" TRUNK

FOR durability of manufacture, beauty of finish, cheapness of price, *stand pre-eminently above all others.* The

Solid "Sole Leather" Trunks,

with strong and elastic steel springs, zinc bottom, rods and heavy canvas covers, *are unrivalled.*

The "English Leather" Trunks,

are noted for their great strength, lightness of weight, beauty of form, and uncommon cheapness.

The "Eugenie" style Trunk has given place to the much admired

"EMPRESS,"

which possesses in an eminent degree those desirable advantages ladies never overlook. Our sales of this style of Trunk since they were first introduced by us have been large, and from no source have we received more but encomiums of praise. Ladies are you going to travel? Purchase by all means an

"EMPRESS" TRUNK,

they are certainly *just the thing.*

Packing Trunks, Buggy Trunks and Valises of various kinds at *Wholesale and Retail*, at the Cheap and Trunk Depot, 21 Hay St.

N. B. All Trunks marked free of charge.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

June 20. 28-3

1860.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c.

JAS. N. SMITH.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a large and SELECT stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glassware, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Glues, Pure Wines, Brandy and Gin for Medical use, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Trusses, Supporters, Cupping Cases, Electro Magneto Machines, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Extracts for Flavoring, Porter and Ale, Soaps, Starch, &c. &c.

To which he invites the attention of Physicians and others.

Particular attention paid to orders and satisfaction guarantied both as regards PRICE and QUALITY.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Corner Market Square.

April 20. 17-tf

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

"We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Spavin, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT
Foreman for American, Haraden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's express."

"Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1200 who took sick from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year. I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now part at above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable deniers everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

June 4. 29-3t

G. W. BOWMAN.] [E. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1860.

FINAL DISSOLUTION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY!—We refer our readers to the accounts in another column of the doings of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. It will be seen that it was a decidedly more rowdy meeting than that at Charleston, and came to a more decided split—a hopelessly irreconcileable split. The Democratic party is fallen to pieces! It has perished in a contest within itself—a contest between those *in* who want to keep in, and those *out* who want to get in—between the Democratic Administration of James Buchanan and the Democratic faction of Stephen A. Douglas.

With the utter hopelessness of electing Democrats as President and Vice President—the party being at war even more fiercely with itself in each State than as between the sections—it will at once occur to conservative men every where, that the hope of the country is in BELL and EVERETT. They are National men, devoted to "the Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." They can be elected, and we have now strong hope that they will be. Perhaps little can be expected from the leaders of Democracy or of Republicanism, but there is a great army of virtuous men who want nothing but good government. They will reflect on the present condition of things. They can defeat the Black Republicans, and restore peace to our distracted country. It is a time for such men to think and act.

LATEST.—We learn verbally, by a passenger in the Warsaw stage, that on Saturday the regular Convention nominated Judge Douglas for President, and had not nominated a candidate for Vice President up to the moment of the latest despatch.

The Seceders nominated John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky (now Vice President) for President, and Gen. Jos. Lane of Oregon (now U. S. Senator) for Vice President.

Which of these tickets will be supported by Democrats in the divided States, remains to be seen. Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States, had delegates in both Conventions. Which of the tickets will they go for? Which faction will back out—in North Carolina, for instance?

FIGHTS IN THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.—It is a curious fact that will not escape the reader's attention, that all the fights, four in number, (and we believe all the quarrels too,) which have occurred among the Delegates to the Convention of the "harmonious Democracy" at Baltimore, have been between members of the same Delegations. Two Arkansas Delegates led the way in the first fight. Two Delaware members followed; the same two renewed their battle; and two Pennsylvanians waited the knock-down arguments. The challenge between two Virginians was amicably adjusted, of course—that is the custom in Virginia.

All the belligerents appear to have been armed. One drew and presented his pistols; another felt for his; a third had his picked up from the floor, and so on.

We are greatly surprised at Mr. Whitely's part in one of these fights—or rather two fights with the same individual. He was among the Delegates returning from the Charleston Convention whom we fell in with six weeks ago in the cars, and he struck us as being the most gentlemanly, as he was the finest looking man of the crowd. He made the same impression when seen in the House of Representatives, of which he is the member from Delaware. But we find him fighting with one of his neighbors at night, going to that neighbor's hotel at the unreasonable hour of 5 A. M. (probably he hadn't been to bed, and perhaps wasn't exactly sober,) to renew the fight, getting knocked down, and finally carried to the watch house by the police! It will not do to judge by appearances.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS.—A gentleman writing us on business from Wilmington adds that "New Hanover is doing well. The Democratic majority will be reduced two hundred."

A friend in Yadkin writes that "Mr. Pool made a good impression at Yadkinville on the 14th. He will, without a great change is wrought in the rank and file, get the largest vote ever polled in this county for any man for any office."

The Whig ticket in Orange is again complete. A friend writes: "The candidates upon the Opposition are Mr. Turner in the Senate, and H. B. Guthrie and W. N. Patterson in the Commons. I believe that a full Opposition delegation may be calculated upon in this county."

"THE DARK CORNER."—The Raleigh Press is shocked at our proposition to give light to what it calls "the Dark Corner" in Wake, and accuses us of reflecting upon the intelligence of the people in that region. Pray who called it "the Dark Corner"? Not we, but the Press. In what is it "dark"? Not that the sun does not shine upon it, we presume. Therefore it was the Press, and not the Observer, that reflected upon its intelligence. If any body called the people there "fools," it was the Press. If any body insulted the "intelligent men" of that section, it was the Press. And now, seeing its blunder, it endeavors to palm it off upon us, and to stuff the people with such fulsome flattery as this:

"The Democratic party regards all men equally capable of investigating the political questions of the day and relying upon the honesty of the masses they have always been in the ascendancy."

"All men equally capable of investigating the political questions of the day"! Every man of sense knows that this is not so. It is gross flattery, nauseating to every "intelligent man."

THE HORSE-LEECH SPEECH.—This "question of veracity" between Gov. Ellis and his Democratic organ at Murfreesborough is of so much interest that we copy a further article about it—one published by the Executive Committee, with an addition which we make of a paragraph from the Citizen's report of the speech.

We learn from the Washington Times that Gov. Ellis made the same horse-leech speech at Plymouth, on the 6th April. "He even said that they would thrust their hands into the pockets of Eastern men and wring out the last dime; and still not satisfied would run the State in debt forty or fifty millions more!" For proof the Times refers to Gen. Spruill, Messrs. Bowen, Norcom, Chesson, and other Democrats; and it intimates that the Governor has been or will be confronted with Democratic certificates to prove it.

The Times also cites the fact that Mr. Pool promptly charged the Governor with "an attempt to array one section of the State against the other, and called upon the audience to bear witness to the fact, as he intended to hold the Governor up to the positions he assumed in the East, after they got up in the West, and though he would find it a bed of thorns up there, he intended to roll him over it forty times before he turned him loose!" This shows how Gov. Ellis was understood at the time. Why did he not then disavow that understanding? On the contrary, he waited till he was going West to come out with his "Card."

4TH OF JULY.—James C. MacRae, Esq. has accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements to deliver the Oration in this town on the 4th of July.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Washington pays 3½ per cent. for the last 6 months.

Bell & Everett.
Pool & Equal Taxation.

A Meeting will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the permanent organization of a Campaign Club.

The friends of "Pool and Equal Taxation," and of "Bell and Everett—The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws," are invited to attend.

WORKING THE ROADS.—It happens quite often that the Raleigh Press does not come to us, and we have a suspicion that there is a *reason* why it does not come. The latest failure is of its Wednesday's issue, which we suppose, from a remark in its Thursday's issue, contained the commencement of an article on the road laws. Thursday's Press says,—

"In our issue of yesterday we took the position that negroes, being taxed as property only, would of necessity be exempted from performing public duties, and especially be exempted from working the public roads."

We see no such necessity. The Press talks of persons "who are not required, under the constitution, to work the public roads." The present constitution neither requires nor exempts any one; it says nothing about working the public roads. The *law*, (see Revised Code, page 534,) settles all that; and that law will not be at all affected, one way or another, by the adoption of equal taxation. It is all a humbug attempted by the Press, which pretends that 60,000 negro men would be taken off of the public roads by the proposed ad valorem system of Mr. Bledsoe and the Opposition, and that their labor will "fall upon the shoulders of the poor white men of the country." Why the "*poor* white men"? Why not the *rich* white men also? If there were any truth in the story that slaves would be exempted (as there certainly is *not*,) the *rich* white man could claim no exemption—no law makers would *dare*, if they felt inclined, to make such a distinction between the poor man and the rich man. The law now requires to work the roads—not white polls or black polls—but all white males between 18 and 45, and all free males of color and male slaves between 16 and 50. The same law will remain in force, no matter what change may be made in the constitution. And there is no reason why it should not remain in force, unless a better system is devised.

We think the present sytem a very defective one, inasmuch as a vast deal of time is wasted by it, the duty is not well performed, and many persons who are liable escape altogether the performance of the duty. We have some experience in the matter, having once had the honor, in consequence of living 20 feet out of the town limits, to be overseer of seven miles of road which we had never even seen until we rode over it with our "illustrious predecessor," who thus inducted us into the only public office we ever held, and which we never saw afterwards during our term of office, for we thought it better for the State, to say nothing of the overseer and the hands, to hire a substitute.

A more recent experience may be suggestive to some of our Hay Mount neighbors. A year or two ago, being summoned to send hands to work the road, we complied, of course, and our hands worked five days, we think it was. A few weeks afterwards we were again summoned; but in the mean time had ascertained that there were some 75 or 80 hands allotted to the work, of whom only 10 or 15 had made their appearance on the former occasion. We demurred to any more work until the delinquents had either worked or paid. And the consequence has been that we have not had a summons since.

We are satisfied that the road system is not economical or effective, and will be glad to see some system adopted that will answer the purpose without entailing the present evils. But the proposed system of Equal Taxation has not the most remote connection with it. It is lugged in with a vain hope of propping up the falling fortunes of a dreadfully *scared* party, that will be a dreadfully *beaten* party on the 2d of August.

Properly regulated, the road duty is no hardship—no more of a *tax* than a man pays by any labor he performs in cultivating his land, or building a house to live in. He works the road *for* his own use, that he may be able to carry his produce to market, or his family to church, or to visit a neighbor. It is true that he keeps the road in order for other people's use as well as his own; but those other people likewise keep their roads in order for his use. Besides all this, every effective day's work done on a road actually increases the value of property in its neighborhood, as any one will see who will reflect how much less his land would be worth if it were inaccessible in consequence of no roads or bad roads.

Whether, therefore, a man pays in labor or in money for working the roads, he is, after all, but promoting thereby his own interest as well as the public's. And in proportion as a man is interested as a property holder should he contribute to the work.

But the Press is alarmed lest the present road system should be given up and the people be taxed to keep up the highways; and it calculates that a tax of $500,000 would have to be raised for that purpose. Suppose that should come to pass, what would become of the $500,000? Is it not perfectly plain that it would be spent among the very persons from whom it was collected? And is it not equally plain, supposing the Press's estimate to be correct, that full as much as $500,000 is *now* spent, in labor, in doing the very same work? What is the difference between giving a day's work, worth 50 cents or a dollar, to the road, and giving 50 cents or a dollar in money to the same purpose?

In any light in which it can be viewed, the Press is endeavoring to humbug the ignorant.

Mistake.—The Fayetteville Observer has been led into an error by the Raleigh Democratic Press, as to the authorship of a certain correspondence of ours, signed "A Tax Payer." That paper attributed the authorship of the communication to F. Fries, Esq. It is due to Mr. Fries to state that he is not its author. Mr. Fries has never written a line, except in advertisements, for the Sentinel in his life. More than this, for the last two months, he has been sick in Philadelphia, where he still remains, much to the uneasiness and solicitude of his friends.—*Winston Sentinel.*

As friends of Mr. Fries, we sincerely regret to hear of his sickness. We and many others were misled by the Raleigh Press. Why did not the Sentinel correct the Press's error, and not ours? If it had, the public would not have been deceived by that paper. Nor would we have been deceived by it if we had waited for the publication of the "Tax Payer's" third article, just at hand. Mr. Fries, we are sure, would not have been guilty of such an act as the author perpetrates in attributing to us a statement which we had corrected, our correction being in Winston three days before his 3d article was published in the Sentinel.

If we had time and room we could show up other wrongs of "A Tax Payer," but since he has not the *prestige* of Mr. Fries's name, it is scarcely worth while.

The Winston Sentinel is in a considerable stew about our announcement of J. E. Matthews, Esq., as a Democratic ad valorem candidate for the Commons in Forsyth. We were misled by the Sentinel's own manner of announcing Mr. M. as a candidate, and promptly corrected the error on Thursday, being glad to hear that Mr. M. (whom we do not know) is a Whig.

We infer from the close of the Sentinel's article that there is a hope of Mr. Matthews's election in that heretofore Democratic county.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.—This is the season for Examinations, Commencements, &c., and we could fill columns, if we could spare them, with notices of such things. A correspondent in Sampson county speaks in high terms of Glen Auna Female Seminary, at Thomasville, at whose Commencement on the 5th inst., Alfred G. Foster, Esq., delivered a very chaste and interesting address. The Examination was highly satisfactory and the performances of the Music scholars equally so. Five Graduates, out of 138 students, received Diplomas.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, the only item of interest was the passage by the House of the Civil Appropriation Bill; on Thursday, speeches and resolutions on the death of Mr. Schwartz; on Friday, a $21,000,000 loan bill passed by both Houses. To-day, Congress adjourns.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—A good deal having been said in the papers in different parts of the State about the propriety of inviting this Romish dignitary to preach the Annual Sermon before the graduating class at the late Commencement of the University, it may be well to state that the authorities of the University have nothing whatever to do with such invitations, but that the selection is made by vote of the Class itself. We have heard that in the late case there was a bare majority of the class present when the selection was made, and that a bare majority of that majority voted to invite Bishop Hughes. So that the selection was made by a little over one-fourth (less than thirty) of the class. The invitation is said to have been dispatched very promptly. If it had been delayed a few hours, it is believed that the vote would have been reconsidered and a different selection made.

It is proper to add that no one complains of any thing amiss in the sermon itself. The Hillsborough Recorder says,—

"He pushed aside the desk that had King James's translation of the Bible on it—forgot the chapter and verse for his text, "it was somewhere in the Gospel by St. Matthew"—forgetting in which pocket his handkerchief was, he dived into one and pulled out a big red one, and then into another and found a little white one—he would hawk and spit and scrape it with his foot as it he were just out of the backwoods. He stood without having a table or desk before him, and spoke without paper or note and that for an hour and three-quarters. There was not anything peculiar to Romanism either in the sermon or in any of the services connected therewith. The young lady whose protestantism kept her from the sermon, and piety did not keep her from the ball, was in no danger of perversion, nor was any of the students, nor any of the faculty, nor any of the audience in any such danger. Only many may have thought that after all the Devil is not so black as many paint him."

CANDIDATES.—Joseph R. Gillespie, Esq., is announced in the Charlotte Whig as a candidate for the Commons for Mecklenburg. He is for Pool and equal taxation.

We are authorized to state that Col. Stephen J. Cobb has accepted the Whig nomination for the Commons in Robeson county.

A. S. Merrimon, Esq. is a Whig candidate for the Commons in Buncombe.

Hon. Richard S. Donnell is a whig candidate for the Commons in Beaufort.

In Greene and Lenoir the Whigs have nominated John F. Wooten for the Senate. In Greene Edward Patrick for the Commons.

The Democratic candidates in Johnston are, for the Senate, J. W. B. Watson, for the Commons, James Mitchener and W. H. Watson.

In Pasquotank and Perquimons, the Democrats have nominated J. T. P. C. Cohoon for the Senate. For the Commons in Pasquotank, W. F. Martin.

J. P. Speight, Esq., has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate from Greene and Lenoir.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus Senatorial District.—The friends of *John Pool* and *Equal Taxation*, in the Counties of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, will hold a general meeting at Whiteville, Columbus County, Friday, 29th inst., to nominate a Candidate to represent that Senatorial District in the next Legislature. F. D. Poisson, Esq., Assistant Elector for this District, will address the meeting.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Raleigh Press again asserts that the Observer has long since taken the position "that the tax was to be taken off of the land and put upon the negroes." And the Observer again replies that the Raleigh Press knows that it is asserting an untruth. The position taken by the Observer, the only position that can be taken, is that under the proposed constitutional change $1000 in negroes will pay *the same* as $1000 in land, instead of one-third as much, as now. As the amount of taxes to be raised will remain unchanged, this system of course will *increase* the tax on negroes and *reduce* (but not "take off") the tax on land. The Press can easily deceive its readers by quoting *a part of* what we said, (which it does,) but it cannot prove that we have changed front often, or at all, by any *fair* quotation from our columns.

A NICE TIME.—The Gilmor House, head quarters of the Anti-Douglas Democrats at Baltimore, is next door to the house of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, which is the head quarters of the Douglas men. They both front on Monument Square, where all public speaking is done. On Tuesday night last the Douglas party had a meeting, when Mr. Vallandigham advocated the claims of the Little Giant, and was succeeded by Mr. Mitchell of Penn. At this point Mr. Hogan of Kentucky was put up to oppose Douglas from the balcony of the Gilmor House, and the crowd separated into two factions, the opposing speakers, within twenty steps of each other, spouting away at the top of their voices, the crowd alternately interrupting by applause and groans, speaker succeeding speaker until nearly mid-night, when both parties gave out and the crowds dispersed.

IMPUDENT.—Archbishop Hughes refuses to comply with the law of New York which requires clergymen and magistrates to make a monthly report of all marriages solemnized by them. His reason is that a compliance might oblige him to betray "cases which have occurred, and are still liable to occur, in which it is for the Catholic priest to remedy privately the evils which the corruption of morals may have entailed, so far as any remnant of private conscience is concerned on the part of the delinquents."

He says,

"I am prepared for a prison, or for a scaffold; but I am not prepared to obey a requisition which would violate the obligations of my conscience, in a country like this, in which it is said that civil and religious liberty is the right of every citizen."

The fine for non-compliance will doubtless be exacted.

The Crops.—The wheat crop, in this region, is being harvested; and, on an average, the yield will be fair but not near as heavy as last year. The oat crop promises an abundant yield, and a heavier crop of grass our meadows never produced. Corn, thus far, looks well. The fruit trees promise an abundance of all kinds, excepting apples.—*Salem Press.*

A friend writes us from Yadkin that the "wheat crops are poor; will average only little over half a crop. Oats never better. Corn looking very well."

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, after prayer, the proceedings began with a quarrel between two Missouri delegates, Gov. King and Mr. Clark (the anti-Helper resolution Clark) about Missouri Democratic squabbles. They were stopped before blows. Next a letter was read from the Florida delegates correcting a misapprehension as to their desire for seats; they were not appointed to the Baltimore Convention, and did not ask for seats in it; though they would pardon the Convention if it turned from the error of its ways as fallen into at Charleston. The Credentials committee not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned to 5 P. M., and the report not being ready then, the Convention adjourned.

On Thursday, after prayer, a crash followed in place of the quarrel of the previous day. A great panic was the consequence, but it was only the breaking down of a platform made for the occasion, and on which too many delegates had crowded. A recess was taken to repair damages, and the Convention re-assembled at 12½. Crumm of Mo. submitted the report of the majority (16) of the credentials committee. It admits: half of each delegation (old and Douglas) from Georgia; old Mississippi delegation, no Douglasites making their appearance from that State; the whole new Douglas delegation from Louisiana; half of each from Arkansas; old delegates from Delaware and Texas; the whole Douglas crowd from Alabama; none from Florida and S. C., there being no applicants. Mr. Stevens of Oregon, on the part of the minority, (9) submitted a report, with resolutions annexed, in favor of the admission of all the old delegations from the seceding States. Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, made a report in behalf of himself as a member of the Committee on Credentials, with a resolution to adopt portions of each of the majority and minority reports. A long discussion followed the introduction of these reports, mostly about points of order and bogus delegates on the floor in large numbers by means of spurious tickets of admission. Finally a recess was taken to allow the N. Y. delegation time to consult on the reports. At 5 o'clock that delegation had not decided, and proposed another recess; pending which question the Pennsylvania delegates entertained the Convention with a "scene." Hon. Mr. Montgomery of Pa. intimated that the other wing of his delegation tried to keep his wing out by cheating in the matter of admission tickets. Hon. Messrs. Randall and Dawson replied: the result was that each of the Hon. gentlemen was denounced as a "base liar," a "lying scoundrel," and as the possessor of various bad qualities, all of which we think it quite likely was well deserved. A great "noise and confusion" ensued, but a motion to adjourn was carried, and the row was removed to out of doors. [For particulars, see fighting record, below.]

Our Baltimore papers of Saturday morning and afternoon have failed to arrive this morning, and Friday's proceedings are only known to us through the meagre and difficult to understand telegraphic despatches. The gist of the matter seems to be, that the majority (Douglas) report was adopted by large majorities, except in the case of Georgia: from that State the Charleston seceders' delegation was admitted. A motion to reconsider was rejected, 149 to 103, New York voting as a unit on the Douglas side. Whereupon, a majority of the Virginia and North Carolina delegates, half of Maryland, and all of California, withdrew; Tennessee and Kentucky retired to consult; Delaware said she would stay, but would not vote unless it suited her convenience; and Tennessee came back and said that 19 of her 24 delegates would go, which they did. The Convention adjourned to Saturday.

A despatch to the Wilmington Journal, probably from its Editor, dated at 12 o'clock Saturday, says that Mr. Cushing, the President, has also withdrawn from the Convention, that "the withdrawers are now in the majority, or soon will be. North Carolina delegates are all out but three. We will have a Constitutional Candidate and Platform." Of course the withdrawers are *not* in the majority. If they had been there would have been no withdrawal. They withdrew, because they were beaten, and they were beaten of course only because they were fewer than those who beat them.

The Seceders meet in the Maryland Institute Hall, but even their organization is not yet reported.

Fight in the Committee Room.—The Arkansas case was taken up and presented by Colonel Hindman, of Helena, Ark., from the Charleston seceding delegates, and by Mr. Hooper, of Madison, from the contestants.

During Colonel Hindman's remarks he designated the Convention held at Madison, where the contestants were appointed, as a mass meeting, and said that not more than one hundred and fifty persons were present, and that they were not all citizens of the State. In the course of Mr. Hooper's reply he pointed twice or thrice at Colonel Hindman with his finger and alluded to him as "that man" in what Colonel Hindman considered an insulting manner. Colonel Hindman struck or threw his hand away, as it nearly touched his head. Hooper then proceeded to say that the statement made by "that man" respecting the Madison meeting was "false—unqualifiedly false." Colonel H. immediately stepped in front of Mr. Hooper and struck him in the face quite a hard blow, and then instantly stepping back drew a pistol from the pocket of his pantaloons. Mr. Hooper also made a movement as if preparing to draw some weapon, but the friends of Colonel Hindman immediately surrounded him and told him that he had gone far enough, preventing him from using his pistol. Col. Hindman apologized to the Committee for the violence, and Mr. Hooper gave no further indication of retaliation, apparently satisfied that the affair had been driven to a point where a hostile meeting must ensue. A duel between the parties may be expected, but will probably be delayed until the adjournment.

Fight among the Delegates.—Shortly after noon to-day a disgraceful fight took place in the Maltby House, between the two wings of the Delaware delegation, in which Mr. Whitely figured rather conspicuously. The result was that the fight became a "free one," and was participated in by some twenty persons. Black eyes and bloody noses was the only damage done. The police interfered, and arrested those concerned.

Another Personal Difficulty.—A personal difficulty has occurred between two members of the Virginia Delegation, which has led to a hostile message. Mr. Pryor, as the friend of one of the parties, arrived in the city yesterday, but we understand that efforts are being made to bring about an adjustment, and it is believed they will be successful. The affair, it is said, grows out of the Douglas controversy.

One More.—A difficulty occurred between the Pennsylvania delegations about the distribution of tickets. A statement was made by Mr. Montgomery, which was denied by Mr. Randall (renegade Whig.) Mr. Montgomery asked, "Is the impertinence of that old man to be tolerated?" Cries of "order." Randall rushed at Montgomery. Intense excitement, and a rush to the spot from all parts of the House. Mr. Damron explained, and concluded by saying that the statement of Montgomery was false. The latter gave the lie to Damron. The theatre was a scene of unparalleled confusion and uproar; finally they voted to adjourn to to-morrow.

A son of Josiah Randall attacked Mr. Montgomery on the street and struck him in the face with his fist, when Montgomery knocked him down. Montgomery was taken off by his friends his face covered with blood. Great excitement.

Yet Another.—New York follows suit in the way of personal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen between John Clancy and Wm. H. Ludlow, the former charging the latter with treachery to Douglas. Some warm personal remarks passed, for which Clancy holds Ludlow personally responsible, and sends him to-night a warlike message. Should this not be responded to, a personal collision is talked of by Clancy.

Three of the above named fighting characters, viz: Hindman, Whitely and Montgomery, are members of Congress!

TRINITY COLLEGE—COMMENCEMENT.

This annual literary festival attracted a large auditory last week.

On Sunday the Senior Sermon (by a member of the Senior class) was preached by Rev. C. C. Dodson.

On Monday night declamations by members of the Sophomore class; the Freshmen having pronounced their annual thunder on the Saturday evening before.

On Tuesday evening the Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. John S. Long of the N. C. Conference. It is said to have been worthy of the theme, the man, and the occasion.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., who was to deliver the Literary Address, did not arrive until the afternoon of Wednesday. We arrived with him; and on entering the college, we found that Rev. R. S. Moran had been extemporized to fill the supposed vacancy; and we heard about one half of an elaborate, eloquent and profound address from him.

At night we had declamations from members of the Junior class.

Then followed the Address of Mr. Thompson. His theme was "*To be, rather than to seem to be.*" For nearly an hour he held the audience in fixed attention by "*words that breathe and thoughts that burn.*" Mr. Thompson is one of the best public speakers whom it has been our good fortune to hear.

Thursday was Commencement. We insert the "programme":

1. Vocal Music. 2. Prayer. 3. Senior Petition.
4. Gratias Omnibus—J A Williamson, Caswell Co.
5. Fame's Temple—Robert Hinton Jones, Jones Co.
6. Local Attachments must yield—John Benjamin Choice, Henry Co., Va.
7. "Pret Pour Notre Pays,"—Thomas Allen Branson, Randolph Co.
8. Our Domestic Constitution—William J Carman, Hookerton.
9. Real Life—John B C Wright, Darlington, S C.
10. O Paron Kairos—Ira T Woodal, Johnston Co.
11. "The Mind's Eye,"—David F Armfield, Union Co.
12. Invisible Powers—Charles C Dodson, Thomasville.
13. Degrees Conferred—By President Craven. 14. Bibles presented—By Rev J W Tucker. 15. Society Medals presented—By E A Thompson, Esq.; and then Rev N F Reid, on behalf of the Senior Class, presented a Silver Pitcher and Goblet to President Craven, which was received with gratified surprise and eloquent acknowledgment.

Want of space limits our remarks on the Addresses of the graduates. As literary productions, all were creditable to their *alma mater*. Several of them were very good also in elocution and sentiment. Upon the whole the exercises passed off with applause, and we expect to hear again from the graduates.

The meeting of the Trustees was large, protracted and harmonious.

The Report of the Agent, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, was encouraging, and the Board resolved to proceed at once to erect additional buildings.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Wm. Closs, of the North Carolina Conference.

The next session opens on the 15th of August.

N. C. Ch. Advocate, 26th inst. (to-morrow.)

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Chapel Hill, about midday of midsummer 1860, died DAVID BARHAM, since 1825 a faithful and highly esteemed servant of the University. He was about 58 years of age.

Dave was an honest, intelligent and good-tempered man, marked by some of the best traits of a gentleman. He will be greatly missed in Chapel Hill, and generally lamented by all who knew him; more especially by the Faculty and the gentlemen upon some or other of whom, for more than thirty years past, during their College days, he was a trusty attendant. He came to Chapel Hill to serve a young master, at that time a merchant in this village, and after a year or two was introduced into College by Dr. Mitchell, upon whom he had previously been a waiter. I heard Dave say about the time of Dr. Mitchell's death, and before we knew of it at Chapel Hill, that during his thirty years' connexion with that gentleman he had never received an unkind word from him, which, considering their constant intercourse as master and servant, was no small tribute to both. Although a considerable and shrewd trader amongst the young men of College, and for one in his station a man of decided intelligence and good judgment, very singularly, Dave never availed himself of his abundant opportunities for learning to read. His father was a native African.

To those students of the University who have gone to the Bar, it may be not uninteresting to recognize their humble friend in the *Dave* mentioned in the leading case of Smith *v.* Barham, 2 Dev. Eq. 420. His name is there connected with an important doctrine then first established, I believe, and now familiar to the profession. There is not in all the Reports recorded the name of a man who for his opportunities was worthier, or who filled the place to which he was assigned more completely. Farewell to him!

A FRIEND.

June 22, 1860.

Wilkes County.—A friend from Wilkes County, writing on business, remarks:—"Ad Valorem stock is advancing in this county. Democrats are wheeling about and coming into the ad valorem ranks."—*Salem Press.*

Severe Hail Storm.—A severe hail storm passed over the southern portion of Wayne county on last Tuesday. One farmer lo-es his whole crop of wheat—about one hundred acres—and his corn crop was injured at least one-half. The hail was very heavy, covering the earth entirely over in many places; it was also accompanied by heavy rain, and wind, sweeping off the fences around the farms and blowing down two or three houses. How far the storm extended, we have not heard. It reached a portion of Duplin County.—*Wil. Journal.*

Later from California.—The Overland Mail from San Francisco on the 1st, has arrived. The Indians were attacking all the stations and settlements from Walker's river to Honey Lake. They had concentrated to the number of 3000 at Tyrannia Lake. Col. Jack Hays, with 600 volunteers and 16 government troops, had met and defeated 300 Indians at Williams' Station. A stronger party had started to force a general battle.

Mr. Fowler at the Gold Mines.—Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, the absconding Postmaster, has been identified at Pike's Peak. After confessing his identity, he fled, and is now probably on his way to California and Australia.

Sentence of Maroney and Recovery of the Money Stolen from Adams's Express.—Maroney, former agent of the Adams Express Company, pleaded guilty of robbing the office of $50,000, and has been sentenced by Judge Shorter to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary. The money lost in August last was recovered by Pinkerton's detective agency in an obscure place near Philadelphia.—*Mont. Ala. Dispatch.*

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 21st inst., by R. W. Tatom, Esq., Mr. WATSON H. CAIN to Mrs. NANCY J. WEST.

DIED,

In Moore county, on 3d inst., CYRUS ALEXANDER, only child of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. McIver, aged one year and twenty-four days.

"Hope looks beyond the bounds of time,
When what we now deplore,
Shall rise in full, immortal prime,
And bloom to fade no more."

In Moore county, on the 26th ult., Mr. DANIEL McDONALD, in the 30th year of his age.

In Duplin county, on the 1st inst., Mr. WASHINGTON GILLESPIE, in the 50th year of his age.

J. R. McAULAY & BROTHER'S SELECT SCHOOL,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THE duties of the Summer Session of our School will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July.

This School is beautifully situated among the mountains of North Carolina and will soon be accessible by Rail Road.

The Principal boards the boys in his own family, so that they may be under his constant supervision.

The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive, preparing boys to take a high rank in any College or in the business walks of life.

For terms, address the Principal,

J. R. McAULAY, Morganton, N. C.

June 21. 29-4t

PURE WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL and PAINTS and BRUSHES of all kinds, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 25.

BACON,	10½ a 13	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	13 a 15	Cuba	30 a 32
Laguira	15 a 17	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾ a 10¾	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a 8½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 00 a 1 05	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 25 a 1 30
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	80 a 0 85
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 75
Family	6 75 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	65 a 0 75
Super.	6 50 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 25 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	6 00 a 0 00	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 20 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin, new,	2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 20 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	34½ a 35½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—N. C. hog round firm at 12 and 12½.

Cotton—No transactions to report, but good Cotton in demand at above prices, for manufacturing purposes.

Flour—Receipts light; no change to note. Some sales made at 6 25 for super, but we think sales could easily be made at above figures to-day.

Turpentine—Remains firm at quotations. Receipts during the past week have been large.

Spirits—A decline since last report. Sales on Saturday at 35½ to 36. Private advices quote sales in Wilmington on Saturday at 37 cents, consequently we reduce our figures.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 23, 1860.

Turpentine, virgin 2 80, yellow 2 60, hard 1 60. Spirits, last sales (New York bbls.) 40. Rosin, Pale $2 to 3 75, Opaque 1 50, common 1 15. Bacon, N. C. hog round 12. No other transactions. Last sales of Tar 1 80. Timber, 4 25 to $9. Hay 1 40. Corn 72½.

At New York, Cotton very dull; middling uplands last quoted at 10¾. Southern Flour 5 60 to $6. Spirits firm at 42 to 43. Common rosin steady at 1 55 to 1 57½.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL are requested to meet at the School building, on Tuesday evening 26th inst., at 5 o'clock.

Business of importance requires a full attendance of the stockholders.

By request of Executive Committee.

S. J. HINSDALE, Sec'y.

June 23. 1t

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, D. D., Rector.
Rev. FREDERICK FITZGERALD, A. M., Ass't.

THE THIRTY SEVENTH TERM OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 6th of July. For a circular containing full particulars address the Rector.

June 22. 29-3t

Lawson's History of N. Carolina,
New Edition. E. J. HALE & SON.

PERSONS HAVING FREIGHT Bills against us are earnestly requested to present them at once for payment.

1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Genuine Bandana Pocket Hdkfs.
Just received at 21 Hay St.
June 25.—1t O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

BACON AND CORN.

20 HHDS bright BACON SIDES, and 1000 BAGS PREAD CORN. Just received and for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
June 25. 29-3w

HAY! HAY!!

150 BALES EASTERN HAY, just received by
E. F. MOORE.
June 25. 29-3w

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29tf

HAY, LIME AND CORN.

50 BALES HAY.
600 BAGS CORN.
300 CASKS UNSLAKED LIME.
For sale low. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
June 21. 29-3t

Notice to Cotton & Turpentine Farmers.

WE KEEP constantly on hand, Bagging and Rope, new and second hand Spirit Casks, all qualities of flue. Will fill orders for Guano, Hoop Iron, &c., &c., at lowest market prices. Apply to
JAS. T. PETTEWAY & CO.
Wilmington, June 23, 1860. 29-1m

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from the undersigned on the 17th instant, a BAY MARE, about five years old; has a few gray hairs on her face between the eyes and nose; a small scar on the right hip, and had on a shuck collar when she left. She came originally from Caswell county, and I expect she will make her way back. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by the undersigned, or at the office of the *North Carolinian*; and any person securing her for me will be liberally rewarded.

WM. S. CONOLY,
Lumber Bridge, Robeson Co.
June 22. 29-4t

Distillers' Glue.

30 BARRELS Distillers' Glue, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
April 16. 9-tf

Tooth Brushes, Toilet Soap,

SPONGES, French and English Perfumery, Combs, &c., for sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Lime.

50 CASKS UNSLAKED, in good order, for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
June 11, 1860.

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.
NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.
June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,
WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.
WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.
Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 3. 97-tf

W. H. CARVER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,
WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.
REFER TO
O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

JOHN M. CLARK,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
—DEALER IN—
Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, &c.
LUTTERLOH'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
AGENCY FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.
April 20, 1860. 11tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.
C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.
HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs
Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Turpentine,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

EDWIN H. RANNEY,
General Commission Merchant,
32 South Wharves, between Market & Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Rice, &c. will always receive his prompt personal attention.
Advances will be made only on actual Consignments.
REFERENCES:
T. S. & T. G. Rudd, Charleston. Walker, Evans & Co. Charleston
S. Wyatt & Co. " Ellis & Mitchell, Wilmington.
James Tupper, Esq. " Henry Nutt, Esq. "
B. C. Pressley, Esq. " Rev. James B. Taylor, Richm'd.
W. Y. Leitch, Esq. " Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, California
William Pettigrew, M. D. " Jesse W. Benedict, Esq. N. Y.
Rev. W. R. Carson, Ed So. Bap. John W. Sexton, Esq., Phila.
March 9. 99-1Y

NEW BOOKS.
A VARIETY of School Books, &c., just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.
Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.
HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the
Commission and Forwarding Business,
in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.
☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct 20, 1859 64-

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,
WITH
WESSON & COX,
27 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Feb'y 10, 1860. 91-1y

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.
THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.
☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.
June 23 25tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

BOOK-BINDING
IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—
THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done: and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27, 1859. 26tf

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN H. HYMAN of Scotland Neck, N. C., this day becomes a partner in our House, and for the future the style of the Firm will be
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.
On the 1st of September next, a branch house will be opened in Norfolk, Va., under the name of HYMAN, DANCY & CO., to be conducted by JOHN H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.
DANCY & HYMAN.
New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

WE beg to call the attention of our friends and the public to the above notice, particularly those tributary to Norfolk. By this arrangement we shall be able to give our patrons the advantage of both markets, either for the sale of Produce or purchase of supplies, *charging but one Commission.* All produce consigned to the Norfolk House, will be sold in this market, whenever we think it to the interest of the owner.
DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,
124 Pearl Street.
JNO. S. DANCY, late of Tarboro', N. C.
JNO. H. HYMAN, of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
New York, April 30, 1860. 13tf

NOTICE.
THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina City Co. at Carolina City on Friday the 29th day of June. Stockholders are particularly requested to attend the same. By order of the President.
JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y Car. City Co.
June 7, 1860 25-tm

Law Notice
THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

Wanted, Immediately.
FROM 5 to 10,000 good WAGON SPOKES, for which a liberal cash price will be given.
J. W. WELSH.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1860. 24-tlJ

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* When timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY **25** CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&s

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.
EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.
May 31. E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are receiving a large Stock of Goods in their line, consisting of
GROCERIES,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Farming Utensils, Turpentine Tools,
SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.,
Embracing almost every article kept in a Stock of this kind, and will make it to the interest of merchants and all others purchasing to give them a call. The above Goods will be offered low for Cash, exchanged for Country Produce, or sold on short time to prompt paying customers.
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, April 5, 1860. 6-3mi8w

SECOND SPRING STOCK.
WE have received our second purchase, consisting of a large and desirable stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, TRUNKS, &c.
Which we offer exclusively to Wholesale Buyers, on terms as favorable as they can be bought North or South. STARR & WILLIAMS.
April 23. 11tf

James Kyle
HAS just received his SPRING AND SUMMER SUPPLY of
DRY GOODS,
—among which are—
Summer and other Silks,
Printed Lawns,
Double Skirt Robes,
Single ditto,
Prints, real French, British and Domestic,
Irish Linens, Diapers, &c.,
Bolting Cloths;
With a very large assortment of all kinds of Goods generally kept in wholesale and retail Stores; all of which are offered at wholesale and retail—CHEAP.
March 24, 1860. 3tf

No. 34 Hay Street.
J. K. KYLE
Is now receiving his Spring and Summer Stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Among which may be found the following articles, at prices which will prove satisfactory to the purchaser:
Dress Goods in pieces, consisting of Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Bereges, Black and White Challies, Silks, &c., &c.
In ROBES the following line:
Lawn Robes, Double and Single Skirts, Berege do., Gingham do., Lace Points, Shawls and Mantillas in profusion, Ribbons, Hosiery and Gloves, Spool Cotton, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
All of which will be offered very low. Call and examine; no charge for looking. J. K. KYLE.
March 14, 1860. 2tf

LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber having removed West, offers for sale his LANDS in Harnett County, lying immediately on each side of Cape Fear River, containing 1200 acres in each tract. These Lands are situated in a healthy country, pleasant neighborhood, and within a half a mile of the village of Summerville, with good Dwellings on each place and all necessary Out-Houses, and cleared Land enough to work 25 or 30 hands to advantage. There are on these lands some six hundred acres of fine Bottom, most of which is uncleared, and well set with white oak and other fine Timber. A large portion of the balance is oak and hickory Ridge Lands; the balance is pine Land of a good quality, having been worked in Turpentine three years. These Lands will be sold low for Cash or Young Negroes, or on time to suit purchasers, with approved bonds.
Jan'y 13. N. G. JONES.

NOTICE.
EXPECTING to be absent from the State until the middle of next Summer, say till July, 1860, I have authorized Archibald McLean, of Harnett county, to transact business for me during my absence, to sell my Lands in Harnett county, and generally to attend to all my business.
N. G. JONES.
Harnett County, N. C., Jan'y 13, 1860. 83-

To Land Buyers.
THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,
EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,
adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.
These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Out-houses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.
For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,
ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.
HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.
There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.
In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.
One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!
Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY,
FOR A MANUFACTURER OR BUSINESS MAN.
THE COTTON FACTORY at Swift Island, N. C., on the Pee Dee River, a never failing stream, will be sold or leased for a term of years on LIBERAL TERMS. Also the Merchandizing Business will be disposed of on good terms; 1 2 and 3 years time will be given. There is a good Dwelling House, and suitable houses for the operatives, and plenty of hands. The Factory is in good running operation. This is one of the best stands in the country for a Store, there can be plenty of Cotton bought at the place to run the Factory all the year. Apply to S. H. CHRISTIAN, at Swift Island, or REED & McRAE, at Montgomery Factory.
Montgomery Co., N. C., June 18, 1860. 27*6w

$25 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of TURNER FRY, at the Jail in Carthage, Moore County. Said Fry broke jail on Monday the 11th inst., and is probably making his way in the direction of Salisbury, as he was raised in that vicinity. He is about twenty years old, five feet eight or ten inches high, broad shoulders, heavy built, fair complected, rather down look, marks of the lash on his back; is a horse rogue by profession, and the public is hereby cautioned to take care of their property, when he is about.
KENNETH H. WORTHY, Shff.
June 12, 1860. 27-3t

MOORE AND MONTGOMERY.
We are authorised and requested to announce Gen. WILLIS D. DOWD as a Candidate to represent the Senatorial District of Moore and Montgomery in the next Legislature of N. C.
April 30. 13tf

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. LONG as a Candidate for High Sheriff of Richmond County.
June 11. 25*4t

RED SPRINGS.
THE Subscriber will open a HOUSE of reception for the public at this place, on the 20th inst. The
RED SPRINGS
are situated TWENTY-SIX miles South-West of Fayetteville in a healthy and moral neighborhood. The Waters of the Spring are admirably adapted to the cure of DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, &c. I will spare no pains to render comfortable and pleasant, those who may visit my house.
TERMS: $20 per month; $1 per day.
HECTOR McNEILL.
June 5. 25*6t

T. M. SMITH. JOHN MCLAURIN
SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.
Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.
Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.
WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

E. TURLINGTON,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860 5*1ypd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.
WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,
NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,
JUNIPER BUCKETS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
HOE HANDLES;
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
ORNAMENTAL TURNING.
And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.
These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.
We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.
All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.
MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

ECONOMY!!
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Goods of every description,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, GLASS AND PLATE-WARE,
Wood and Stone Ware, Drugs, Confectioneries, and Toys,
Best Swede IRON all sizes; SCYTHE BLADES, MECHANICS' TOOLS and all others too tedious to mention.
Also, 25,000 SHINGLES for sale.
Goods in exchange for Barter or Cash.
☞ Terms, six months credit.
J. H. FARRAR.
Haywood, N. C., May 4. 15*1yr

NOTICE.
STOLEN from my Stables, on Wednesday night last, a Small MARE MULE, 3 years old, of a dark mouse color; the tail and mane have lately been trimmed, the trimming was very badly executed. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any person who will take up said Mule and inform me of the same.
W. G. ADAMS.
Averasboro', Harnett, N. C., May 28. 25-3t*

NOTICE.
AT JUNE TERM, 1860, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the Estate of John Ryals, deceased. Persons indebted to the deceased must make payment, while those having claims against him, must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
ROBERT WILLIAMS.
June 8. 25*6w

Administrator's Sale.
BY virtue of an order of sale, granted at June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Harnett County, I will expose to public sale at the Court House in Summerville, on 13th of August next, (it being Monday of Harnett Superior Court,) TWENTY SHARES of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Terms, six months credit.
B. F. SHAW, Adm'r
of Estate of Daniel Shaw, dec'd.
June 18, 1860. 27*7t

NEGROES WANTED.
THE subscribers wish to purchase a number of young NEGROES, for which they are willing to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property to dispose of would do well to call on them or address them at Red Springs, N. C.
H. & A. McNEILL
Red Springs, March 20, 1860. 3*tf

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
Nathaniel Knight v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.
THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.
Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.
JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6w

MOUNT VERNON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE ELEVENTH SESSION of this School will open on the Second Monday in July next. This Seminary is pleasantly situated at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham Co., N. C. Board in the neighborhood at from $5 to $7, and in the family of the Principal at $8, exclusive of lights. Tuition from $5 to $15 per session of 20 weeks, in the English branches; $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Music $20, $5 extra for Latin, Greek or French. Painting $10. Embroidery with use of instruments. Painting $10. Embroidery $5. Half board and tuition paid in advance. Students should have every article of clothing marked.
ELD. THOS. S. YARBRO, } Principals.
WM. J. HEADEN, A. B. }
Miss PATTIE YARBRO, Music.
Visiters can find entertainment at the Springs at $1 per day, or $20 per month.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., }
May 29, 1860. } 23-4t*pd

EDINBORO' ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will open July 9th, 1860. Board, $7 per month, as last session. Tuition also the same, varying from $6 to $15, and charged from time of entering, unless in case of protracted sickness.
Our new buildings are now nearly completed, and we are prepared to accommodate 75 or 100 Students. Our Teachers are men of excellent education and experience in teaching, so that we are prepared to offer superior advantages to young Ladies and Gentlemen, preparing themselves for College, or for Teachers.
For board or farther particulars, address Rev. P. H. SCOVELL, Edinboro', N. C.
E. G. L. BARRINGER.
Sec'y B'd Trus.
May 30. 23-*6t

Bethlehem Academy.
THE Exercises of this Institution, will be resumed on the first Monday in July 1860.
N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.
Carthage, June 15. 27*4t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.
THE FOUTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in July.
Tuition, $6 50, $9 and $12 per Session of five months. Board in good families from $6 to $7 per month. For further particulars address the Principal.
T. H. EWING, Principal.
Macedonia, Montgomery, N. C., June 4. 25*3t

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBORO', N. C.
THIS Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.
The course of instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorough education, encourages us also to hope that our efforts are appreciated, and that soon all our Southern girls will receive a complete education within our own limits.
The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is amply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of instruction.
The next session will commence August 1st 1860.
For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING.
June 1. 23-10t*pd

WANTED.
A SITUATION as Teacher by a young man of three years experience, who has received his education at one of the best Classical Schools in the South and who designs to follow teaching as a profession.
Address immediately, stating full particulars,
ALPHA.
Carthage, N. C. 23-9t*pd
Reference, W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, Orange Co., N. C.

North Carolina, } *Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions,*
MOORE COUNTY. } *April Term,* 1860.
IN pursuance to an order of said Court, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, on the 4th Monday in July next, Kenneth H. Worthy, Sheriff of said county, will sell the following Lands, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and costs due thereon for the year 1858, to-wit:

No. of acres Land.	PERSONS' NAMES.	Valuation of Land.	White Polls.	LOCATION OF LAND.
641	G W Foshee, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	$12000 00		Deep River,
125	Wm B Phillips, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	250 00	1	Tyson's Creek,
1100	R Street, for N C Gas, Coal and Transportation Co,	8000 00		Deep River,
100	Simeon Phillips,	300 00	1	Tom's Creek,
100	William Stutts,	100 00		Stuck Creek,
10	George Bass,	30 00	1	Little Pocket,
880	John T G Bethune,	540 00	1	Wet Creek,
246	Henry B Stutts,	100 00	1	Richardson Branch,
100	M B Munroe,	100 00		Wet Creek,
744	John McCaskill,	360 00	1	Stuck Creek,
1754	Eli Smith,	548 00	1	Mill and Sing's Creek,
296	Thos McNeill,	161 00		Bear Creek,
500	Daniel A McNeill,	500 00	1	Bear and Buffalo Creek,
150	W B Durham,	575 00	1	Bland's Branch,
468	H C Harden,	1000 00	1	Deep River,
262	G W Moore,	287 00	1	Fall Creek & Deep River.
	From the Minutes.	$62 00		Tax due.
2	88	1	80	
6	91	41	84	
4	33	3	80	
2	80	1	90	
3	61	62	63	
52	77	1	76	
2	77	1	90	
1	76	3	80	
2	72	2	80	
4	33	1	80	
3	85			

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.
June 7, 1860. 25*3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
A. E. Caveness vs. Murdoch McDonald and wife, *et, al.*
Petition for Probate of Will.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Archibald McDonald, one of the defendants in this case, is a nonresident of this State, Ordered therefore that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Archibald McDonald to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the same heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1860.
A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.
Issued 1st June 1860. 25*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
John R. Ritter vs. Benjamin F. Roberts.
Levy on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Benjamin F. Roberts, is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant, that at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday in July next, there will be an application made to said Court for an order to sell the Lands levied on to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April 1860.
A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.
Issued 1st day June 1860. 25*3t

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State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
Thomas C. Haltom v. Hiram Allen.
Original Attachment.
THIS case coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is a non-resident of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Troy, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to plead or replevy, or Judgment final will be entered against him for the debt, interest and cost.
Witness, John McLennan, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Troy, on the first Monday of April 1860.
Issued 12th day of May 1860.
JOHN McLENNAN, Clk.
May 17, 1860. 19*6wpd

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1860.
J